INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXIV NO. 301 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Japan To Buy Indian Pig-Iron?

MUSLIMS SKITTLED OUT FOR 150

Wazir Ali's Display Disappointing

Hindus' Great Lead Of 251 In First Innings

Godambe & Amarnath Share Bowling Honours

Merchant's Dashing Game In Second Venture Yields 57 (Not Out)

In the second day's play in the Bombay quadrangular, the last Hindu pair added 41 runs to the overnight total and the innings closed for 401.

The Muslims starting shakily were all out for 150 giving the Hindus a lead of 251 in their first innings of 401 runs.

Lieut. Wazir Ali's performance was a disappointment to the cricket enthusiasts as he could not play a captain's innings being caught out for a paltry 12.

Mushtaq Ali came to the rescue of his side and knocked up 50 before he was caught by Bannerji, off Godambe. Baporia's contribution of 20 was the second best performance of the Muslims' first innings. Only four other batsmen reached the first decade, Mr. Extra's 10 also came in handy, to make the total of 150.

On the Hindu side, the bowling honours were shared by Godambe and Amarnath who took three wickets each for 27 and 21 runs respectively.

The Hindus preferred to bat again and before the close had made 116 for the loss of three wickets, Merchant with 57 to his credit remaining unbeaten.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

Hindu Team:

D. B. DEODHAR (Capt.)
L. P. JAI
K. N. DIVEKAR
V. M. MERCHANT
L. AMARNATH
S. R. GODAMBE
J. NAOOMAL
S. BANNERJEE
D. D. HINDLEKAR
M. BHAGWANDAS
VINOO MANKAD

Reserves—
R. J. GHARAT
R. R. PATIL
C. N. MEHTA.

Muslim Team:

SYED WAZIR ALI (Capt.)
NAKHODA
MUBARAK ALI
SAED AHMED
SHAHABUDDIN
AMIR ELAHI
MUSHTAQ ALI
S. MOHD. HUSSEIN
S. M. KADRI
A. BAPORIA
KAMPUDDIN

Reserves—
G. LALJI
H. KHAIRAZ
Y. ISMAIL
M. S. BHAM.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Before a comparatively smaller crowd than what it was yesterday, Godambe and Divekar, the Hindus' overnights batsmen resumed their innings, facing the attack of Mubarak Ali and Shahabuddin.

Mubarak Ali's first over was maiden though Godambe seemed to be feeling at home. Divekar's hit for two off Shahabuddin on his third ball; pulled him again to the leg for another two on his fifth ball, getting only four runs in the first two opening overs. Following up in Mubarak Ali's second over, Godambe hit another fine boundary on the cut. With Godambe's another fine leg for two off Shahabuddin 370 were read on the board. With Divekar's fine drive to the boundary, the board now read 380. The Hindus' last pair played with confidence and guts and Divekar hit Shahabuddin to the boundary again with a neat and forceful forward drive.

Wazir Ali, the Muslim skipper, seeing the Hindus' overnight's total going up with good speed, brought in the first change in Muslim bowling, Amir Elahi taking over from Mubarak from the Gymkhana end but nothing seemed to matter to this last pair, who went on getting runs at a quick pace with beautiful strokes all round the wicket. By now they had added 30 runs to the over-

SCORES AT A GLANCE

HINDUS (1st Innings . .	401
„ (2nd Innings for 3)	116
MUSLIMS (1st Innings)	150

night's total in 25 minutes. Syed Ahmed was brought in from the other end, having replaced Shahabuddin in Muslim attack, but the Hindu last batsmen proved that they could hit every bowler to the boundary at ease and soon 400 was hoisted on the board, 40 runs having been collected in 28 minutes. Having seen the change in bowling failing miserably, Wazir Ali reinstated the opening bowlers and this proved quite effec-

(Continued on page 8 Col 1)

LANCASHIRE DEADLOCK AVERTED

Workers To Get Higher Wages: Strike Notices Withdrawn.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The cotton strike has been averted after discussions lasting 11 hours

Strike notices have been withdrawn and operatives will receive fifteen and a half pence per pound increase while certain lower paid workers will receive an additional advance of two shillings weekly.

Internal problems and reorganisation of mills will be considered jointly with a view to removing difficulties which hinder the development of the industry.—Reuter

ANOTHER SOVIET SHIP SUNK?

MOSCOW, Dec. 20.

An insurgent cruiser set on fire and sank Soviet ship "Komsomol" on December 14 between Oran and Cartagena according to a semi-official statement.

The fate of its crew has not yet been ascertained.

The "Komsomol" left Poti on December 5 for Ghent with a cargo of Manganese for a Belgian firm.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO KISAN MARCHERS

President And Prominent Leaders Will Welcome Them At Faizpur

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by his two secretaries, Mr. Manadev Desai and Mr. Pyarelal and also the daughter of Khan Saheb, and Abdul Gaffarkhan left last night for Faizpur. He did not allow others including Mrs. Gandhi to attend the Congress session. It is however, probable that she will go to Faizpur as she has been specially invited.

After the Congress session Mahatma Gandhi will go to Travancore and Mrs. Gandhi will accompany him on that tour.—A.P.

APPEAL TO VOTERS

B. P. C. C. Secretaries, write:—

You have to vote for the following Congress candidates from the City of Bombay and Suburban District for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

A, B, C and D Wards:—Mr K. F. Nariman. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. S. K. Patil.

E and F Wards:—Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi and Mr. Baloo Babaji Palwankar.

G Ward and Bombay Suburban Districts:—Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. D. N. Wandrekar and Mr. Savalram Goondaji Songaonkar.

D Ward (Girgaum) Women's Seat:—Mrs. Annapurnabai G. Deshmukh.

Indian Christian's Seat:—Mr. Joachim Alva.

Muhammadan Seat, A. B, C and D Wards:—Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

STRIKE MAY SPREAD COUNTRY-WIDE

Plea For Honourable Settlement Of B. N. R. Workers' Demands

KHARGPUR (By Mail.)

The Vice-President, B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, writes:

The Organising Secretary, Mr. W. V. R. Naidu, addressed a huge mass meeting at Sini held under the chairmanship of Mr. Pramanick on Wednesday last and explained the situation leading to strike and said if B. N. Railway dispute was not settled honourably it might spread on all Indian Railways as the revision of rules are affecting all workers alike.

On the morning of Thursday last Sini men struck work.

Mr. Naidu arrived Khargpur and will leave this night for Tatanagar.

U. S. TOWN WRECKED BY 'QUAKE

NEW YORK, December 20.

According to a broadcast report, the City of San Salvador has been wrecked by an earthquake.

In New York it appears it is not San Salvador but San Vicente, a town with a population of 25,000 which has been wrecked.—Reuter.

BIBLE READERS SENT TO JAIL

For Refusing To Give Salute To Hitler & Serve The Army

ESSEN, December 19.

Twenty-nine members of the International Bible Readers' Association have been sentenced from one year to two years on charge of declining to give Herr Hitler, salute, serve the army or subscribe to the Winter Help Fund.—Reuter.

NO COMPROMISE WITH REBELS

Japan Not To Approve Chinese Govt.'s Probable Move

TOKIO, Dec. 19.

Japan's concern over the situation in China led to the foreign minister's informing the Chinese Ambassador in Japan that Japan would disapprove of any compromise between Chinese Central Government and Rebels.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT DENOUNCED

French Fascists Urge Strictest Neutrality In Spain

PARIS, December 20.

A demand that Franco-Soviet Pact should be denounced was unanimously passed at a huge meeting of French "Social" (Fascist) Party meeting, which also passed a resolution that France should maintain strictest neutrality in Spain, and turn her efforts to the reconstitution of the Stresa Front and Franco-Italian rapprochement.—Reuter's Special.

Facilities for Peasant Marchers

TILAK NAGAR (Congress Camp), December 19.

All facilities will be accorded by the Congress Reception Committee at Tilak Nagar to the Peasant Marchers on their arrival here on the 25th instant.

Special accommodation will be arranged for them and meals will be served to them on concession rates.—United Press Congress Special.

Soviet Supplies To Be Abandoned

Manufacturers' Plan For Big Imports

Ministry Trying To Cope With Dearth

TOKIO, December 20.

Abandoning dependence upon supplies of Soviet pig-iron, the Japanese iron manufacturing companies are planning to import Indian pig-iron to replace Soviet iron, of which 800,000 tons were imported into Japan, during the current year.

MINISTRY'S CONFERENCE

Leading members of the Commerce Ministry held a conference with regard to the steps to cope with dearth of pig-iron. The Ministry estimates Japanese demands of pig-iron in 1937 at 3,600,000 metric tons, steel 4,650,000 being increases of 300,000 and 500,000 metric tons respectively compared with the current year.—Reuter.

How Soviet Russia Prepares Herself!

MOVE TO ORGANISE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY RED ARMY

1,500 Wives Of Officers Take Part In First National Congress

MOSCOW, December 20.

Fifteen hundred wives of red army officers will participate in their first National Congress which is opening in the Kremlin, tonight, under the presidency of M. Stalin, to discuss organisation of Women's Auxiliary Red Army.

It is reported that among the officers' wives are 25,000 trained military nurses, 17,000 trained to use rifle, 6,000 experts in anti-gas defence, and 1,000 cavalry-women.—Reuter's Special.

WITHDRAWAL OF NOMINATIONS

JALGAON, Dec. 19.

Out of the 23 nomination papers filed for East Khandesh district for the Bombay Assembly elections eight withdrew to-day leaving 15 to contest the eight seats. Six of them are Congressmen. For the Mahomedan constituency, for two seats in the Assembly seven candidates filed their nomination papers, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed having withdrawn.

For the Legislative Council, for the two seats allotted to east-cum-west Khandesh, six candidates are contesting, of whom two are Congressmen.—A. P.

"Huntsman" Returns To Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, December 20.

The British steamer "Huntsman" from Calcutta to London is returning to Gibraltar, with engine-pump trouble. It asked for assistance when 40 miles west of Cafe Trafalgar. A salvage steamer is now towing it. Further assistance is required. Another salvage steamer is proceeding.—Reuter's Special.

FATE OF DETAINED OFFICIALS.

FEIPING, December 20.

Anxiety is increasing with regard to the fate of prominent officials detained at Sianfu; even Chiang-Kai-Shek himself does not appear entirely safe. Chinese sources report that Prince Teh, the Inner Mongolian Leader, is preparing again to attack the Province of Suiyuan, despite the telegrams affirming his loyalty to Nanking.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ANGLO-FRANCO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

ATHENS, December 20.

A conference of the Governors of the Central Banks of the Balkan Entente countries, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey, has issued a *communique*, stating they could not adhere to the Anglo-Franco-American Monetary Agreement, and urging definite stabilisation of currencies of the principal Powers and representation on the Administrative Council of the Bank of International Settlements.—Reuter.

FIGHTING WEST OF MADRID.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Conflicting reports of fighting West of Madrid come from the opposing sides. A Madrid Defence Council communique claims that the repulse of fierce insurgent attacks was preceded by intense artillery bombardment. It also claims an important advance on the Burgos front, where it says Government troops cut roads connecting the Northern army with its supply base. An Insurgent Communique, on the other hand, claims that a big attack was made on the Madrid front, near Villanueva and the surrounding villages, all of which were occupied after a fierce fight.—Reuter.

WAR IN CHINA

NANKING, December 20.

Following the resumption of hostilities against Shensi rebels, the Chinese Government troops claim to have captured Hwahsien, 50 miles east of Sianfu, after a sharp engagement. T. V. Soong has arrived at Sianfu by air in an attempt to secure the release of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek.—Reuter.

Test Of Urge For Self-Government

CONGRES CALL TO BOMBAY VOTERS

The Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Parliamentary Committee writes:—

Nominations of the candidates for the Bombay Provincial Legislature have been filed. The first step in the Congress Campaign for rejection of the unwanted constitution has been taken. Now it is the duty of every voter and every citizen of Bombay, who wants self-government for India, to see that every Congress candidate in the field is elected.

During the short period intervening between now and 15th of February, the Congress requests every man and woman to offer every possible service to help the Congress Election Campaign.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers—both men and women—will be required in large numbers and the City Parliamentary Committee call upon patriotic citizens to enrol themselves as volunteers. In particular, younger men an women should enrol in large numbers to serve their mother country at least two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening by carrying the Congress message to every house.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' DUTY

Students of every nation are in the forefront of the fight for the cause of their country. Bombay students will surely not lag behind students in any part of the world and will, it is trusted, enrol themselves as volunteers in large numbers.

Volunteers may enrol themselves either at the Central Office in the Congress House or at the Office of any Ward Committee.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR ELECTION PURPOSES

The Hon. Secretary of A Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

To secure the return of all Congress candidates for the General, Muslim, Christian Graduate's Constituencies, the Committee is organising a Volunteer Corps. The Committee appeals to members of the public to enrol themselves as volunteers in large number. The Committee also writes application for the post of a supervisor who will take charge of the volunteer corps. Applicants are requested to see the Secretary at the office of the Committee at 28 Manordas Street, Bori Bunder.

Attraction For Jains At Faizpur

FAIZPUR (By Mail.)

Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand writes:—

Sthanikwasi Sadhus Dharmachandraji and Bhairulalje belonging to Champalalji Maharaj Sect., were residing at Waghali Taluka Challisgaon for the last Chaturmasya. These sadhus are coming to Faizpur during Congress Week. The Jains should therefore attend the Congress in large numbers and also receive the sacred blessings of Maharaj.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. **To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.**

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A girl as life companion aged 16, healthy, English Educated fair complexion, no caste restriction for a handsome Rajput Landholder of 24 years in a Rajputana State, whose annual income is rupees 15,000. Apply Box No. 7467 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics, Typists Lawyers, Graduates Teachers Doctors, Engineers and Overseers to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. 7465.

Wanted well experienced independent correspondence clerks, English, Gujarati. Apply in own handwriting with testimonials, salary expected, age. Box No. 7443, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted atonce expert Diesel Engine Drivers also Marine Engine Driver or Engineer. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. 7464.

Wanted a trustworthy Clerk for firm of Auditors. Salary Rs. 50. Cash security Rs. 300. Apply immediately Box No. 7456, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted House to House Canvassers for selling Bull Brand Toilet Soaps, Muskraj, Khusraj, etc. Apply L. Uttamchand and Co., 81, Princess Street, Bombay. (7425).

Wanted an experienced Gujarati with perfect knowledge of English correspondence and Gujarati accounts. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary required, Box No. 7424, "Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted employment in Piecegoods importing firm by one Gujarati knowing Gujarati Accounts, English Correspondence, Typewriting, coding decoding indenting work, capable man of 15 years previous experience of the line. Best credentials of previous service. Please write to Box No. 7441, "Bombay Chronicle."

26. BOARDING HOUSES

The excellent and tasteful food of the Sabarkantha Boarding House will certainly satisfy you A trial will convince. Behind Mumbadevi Post (7461).

44. MEDICAL.

Rejuvenation. No Gland Grafting, or Surgical Ligatures. Latest method. Results mystifying. Apply W. Turner, Rejuvenation Specialist, 8, Elphinstone Road, Poona. (7366)

27. HOTELS

Enjoy Christmas cheerfully at Dave Hindu Hotel, Mahableshwar. Enviably situated luxurious bungalow with every comfort under the most efficient management. Inquire Dave Sweet Mart, Grant Road Dadar. Telephone 42919. (7438).

53 DENTISTS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7355).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Gentleman with large capital desires to join in partnership in famous Motor Car Agency Concern. Write Box No. 7462, "Bombay Chronicle."

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Old established Madras Firm (Incorporated in England) desire appointment sole Selling Agents South India for Indian Mill producing Piece Goods, Cotton Yarns, Apply Box No. 4541, "Bombay Chronicle."

75. INVESTMENTS.

For Sale—Unique opportunity for investors. A decent substantial property at Malabar Hill, yielding monthly rent Rs. 1,025. For particulars apply Box No. 7447, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted a secondhand two-feet gauge locomotive, in sound condition and perfect running order. Full particulars with price to P. O. Box 416, Bombay. 7463.

123. FURNITURE.

Gujarat Furniture Works means "Quality Furniture" in Modern style. Showroom and factory, three Krishna Panta Nivas, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum. Phone 25498. 7316.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE FOR SALE.

Suit No. 1561 of 1935.

TARACHAND PREMCHAND ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
RAJA PRATAPGIRJI NARSINGIRJI and another ..... Defendants.
and
WAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE & Anr. .....Assignees of the decree.

Under the provisions of the Decree passed in the above Suit on 13th November, 1936, the undersigned as the Receiver appointed under the said Decree will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st DECEMBER, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) a Diamond Necklace belonging to Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji consisting of a string of 21 gradated diamonds with one diamond at the top in the centre and two small and one large diamond below set in gold. Each of the above diamonds is in its turn surrounded by small diamonds.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 1561 of 1935.
Manekjee Wadia Building,
125 Esplanade Road Fort,
Bombay.
4485.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 18TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1936.
*(2) To sanction Dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1937, and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To sanction bonus to the staff.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman

By Order of the Board.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th December 1936 to 30th December, 1936, both days inclusive

*Preference and Ordinary share Dividends, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after 1st February, 1937, to those shareholders whose names stand in the register of the Company on 14th December, 1936

4433

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Diets, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1937. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of Diets, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of Tender, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2/- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Parel, Bombay,
18-12-1936.
4536

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Room No. 15-16 Second floor, Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 28th December, 1936, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1935.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1936 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMON,
Chairman.

N.B.—The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Monday 21st December, 1936 to Saturday 16th January 1937, both days inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

SHRI SHIVAJI PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL, POONA.

School RE-OPENS on January 1st after Xmas Holidays. A Residential Public School for all Castes run on same lines as the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College & English Public Schools with House & Prefect system. Boys taken from 7 to 20 years of age.

ACADEMICAL EDUCATION.

(A) Standard I to VII for Bombay Matriculation and (B) Army Classes for those going up for the Indian Military Academy, Royal Air Force, The Dufferin, The Royal Indian Navy, Indian Police or other Services and (C) From January Special Classes for the Cambridge Examinations.

In Sports, Games and recreations we especially teach Boys Cricket (with the best English Coaches of All England Test Match and County Qualifications). Rugby Football, Hockey, Association Football, Gymnastics & Boxing, Rowing, Swimming, Tennis, Squash Racquets, Golf, Indian Games, Physical Training & drill, Riding & Hunting-Shooting (Rifle & Shot Gun)—and other special Recreations. To get full benefit from the school Boys should join here as young as possible. Our only Indore scholarship Boy came here at 10 years of age & has just passed into the Dufferin. Our Staff have the highest Qualifications both Academical & for coaching of Games Fees covering Board & Residence and all above Academic Education and all Games & Sports including Riding & Shooting come to only Rs. 800 per year Boys can be especially catered for in the Holidays. The school now has a special Executive Committee with representatives of Educational & Civil and Military Departments also from some of the Chief Native States.

Lieut.-Colonel,
PRINCIPAL.

Poona, 9-12-36.
4493.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PROVIDENT INVESTMENT CO. LTD. have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest in to and upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, possession, gift, inheritance, trust, maintenance, residence, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras freehold Tenure (the cess whereof is redeemed) situated at East side of the Tardeo Road in the City of Bombay together with the structures standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1472 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue and Collector's Old Nos. 475 (part), 476 (part), 477 (part) AND 198 New No. 13992 (part), Old Survey No 2/466 (part) and No. 198 (part) Laughton's New Survey No. 1-2/3381 (part) and part of 3330 Cadastral Survey No. 1/409 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 3840 (2) (part), Street No. 749 A (part), Tardeo Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Plot No. 26 allotted to Behramji Nowroji Gamadia, on or towards the South by the Plot No. 28 allotted to Bai Putlibai Jehangir Gamadia, Jehangir Hormusji Cama and Behramji Nowroji Gamadia the administrators of the property and credits of Jehangir Nowroji Gamadia, on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road and on or towards East by the property bearing Cadestral Survey Nos. 410 and 383 belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises are known as "Plot No. 27."

Dated this 19th day of December, 1936.

KAMDAR & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4535.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. SHAMRAO DADAJI TALPADE and MUKUND SHAMRAO TALPADE have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax (redeemed) tenure, containing by admeasurement 171 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2803 and Laughton's Survey No. 412 and Cadastral Survey No. 1756 of Khuleshwar Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward Nos. 4518-19 and Street No. 22 and which said premises are situate at Anant Rushi Wadi or Anantwadi or Anant Rushi's Oart or Anant Rushi Lane, Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narayan Anandrao and Balkrishna Anandrao, on or towards the West by the property of Motibai, widow, on or towards the North by the property of Keshavrao Bhaskerji Sunderji and on or towards the South by the said Anant Rishi's Cart or Anant Rushi Wadi or Anantwadi or Anant Rushi Lane.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1936.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4536

Public Notices.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1936 which commenced on the 20th November 1936 has this day been DISSOLVED.

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th December, 1936.
4534.

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD Mazagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDESURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January, 1937.

4350

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I.C. 32 OF 1936 IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

In the matter of the MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

RAO BAHADUR VASSONJI NARANJI, RAO SAHEB MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR and VITHALDAS DAMODAR KHIMJI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the Liquidators of the Company ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order, dated the 11th day of December, 1936, made in the above matter the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers has directed separate meetings to be held of (1) holders of the debentures, (2) unsecured creditors and (3) members of the abovenamed Company for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving with or without modification a (Modified) Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and the holders of the debentures, unsecured creditors and members of the Company respectively.

The said meetings will be held on Friday the 8th day of January, 1937, at the office of Karsondas Thakersey Rowji 12-14, Mangesh Senoi Street, within the Fort of Bombay, as regards the meeting of the holders of the debentures at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) as regards the meeting of the unsecured creditors at 3-20 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) and as regards the meeting of the members of the Company at 3-40 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at which place and respective times all the aforesaid holders of the debentures, unsecured creditors and members are requested to attend. The particulars of the (Modified) Scheme can be seen at the registered Office of the Company at Khakhar Building, C. P. Tank, Bombay.

The holders of the debentures, unsecured creditors and members may attend their respective Meetings in person or by proxy provided that all such proxies are deposited at the said registered office of the Company not later than the 6th day of January, 1937.

The Court has appointed Rao Bahadur Vassonji Naranji and failing him Rao Saheb Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar to be the Chairman of the said meetings respectively. The abovementioned Scheme will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated at Bombay, this 16th day of December, 1936

VASSONJI NARANJI,
MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHAR,
VITHALDAS DAMODAR KHIMJI,
Liquidators.
4527.

NOW RUNNING IN SEVENTH WEEK.
DEVIKA RANI
in
JANMA BHOOMI
At
OPERA HOUSE
ZENANA SHOW
at 1-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MANHAR WOODEN FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1856 of 1936 (Halimabai and others vs. Peer Mahomed), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagaon, near Noor Baug all the stock-in-trade of Manhar Wooden Factory, such as Drilling, Sawing, Design, Moulding and Hanger Machines, Drills, Lathe, 5 H.P. Electric Motor, E. Celling fan, one big lot Electrical Cappings, blocks, furniture, show case, clocks, wooden pieces, etc., in one lot or separate lots.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

ART & CRAFTS
EXHIBITION
IN AID OF THE GLADSTONE SOLOMON SCHOLARSHIP FUND AT THE
Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, Bombay.
PAINTING
SCULPTURE
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ART CRAFTS
& COMMERCIAL ART.
NOW OPEN
UNTIL JAN. 1ST, 2 P.M.
Daily from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION
ANNAS FOUR

MR. ISAKO'S
GRAND RUSSIAN
Circus
Location: MINT ROAD.
Corner, Phirozeshah Mehta Road.
2—SHOWS DAILY—2
5-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Booking advance at S. ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
M.-G.-M.'s Heart-Warming Hit!
OLD HUTCH
with
WALLACE BEERY
CECILIA PARKER
ERIC LINDEN
COMMENCING THURS., 24TH DECEMBER.
THE GREATEST TARZAN PICTURE OF THEM ALL
TARZAN ESCAPES
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN.
It's M.-G.-M.'s Electrifying Sensation of the Year!
DON'T MISS IT
Please note there will be extra morning shows at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 24th, Friday 25th, Saturday 26th and Sunday 27th
Plans Open. 'Phone 20286.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Is The Sugar Industry Over-Protected?

"Present Factory Price Is Not A Proper Index And The Present Duty Should Be Continued"

By K. M. PURKAYASTHA

There is an under-current of suspicion in many quarters that the sugar industry is reaping the benefit of excessive tariff advantage. Such suspicion as far as a broad examination can show is unjustified. The real explanation of the phenomenal expansion of the industry is not its over-remunerative character but the fact that the sugar protection provided a new opportunity to the Indian capital in an hour the business depression was in its worst.

EXCISE DUTY FACTOR.

It is necessary, in the first place, to get clear what is the margin of protective duty now being enjoyed by the industry. It is useless to pretend that the excise duty is operating to-day at the expense of necessary measure of protection. I will assume that this duty has come to stay, if for no other, only for financial reasons. The estimated revenue from sugar excise in the current year was 156 lakhs of rupees actually the collection this year would be in the neighbourhood of 2½ crores of rupees. And the normal revenue of the Government from this source in future will be 3 crores. It is unthinkable that the finances of the central Government will be robbed of this handsome revenue by abolition of the sugar excise duty, at least for the next five years to come.

It is best, therefore, to regard the position in the light, that the sugar industry is enjoying a protective duty of Rs. 9/1/ per cwt. of which Rs. 1/5/ per cwt. is a duty countervailing to the excise duty thus enjoying a net protective duty of Rs. 7/12/ per cwt. Though this is the net protective duty, it must be understood, that a large part of it existed already as revenue duty before the grant of protection. Prior to April 1930, there was a graded scale of revenue duty varying according to quality, the highest being Rs. 4/8/ per cwt. By the Finance Act of that year the highest rate was raised to 6/ per cwt. and by the Finance Act of 1931 passed in April of that year, the rate of revenue duty was fixed at a flat rate of Rs. 6/12/ per cwt. This was followed by the publication of the report of the Tariff Board and as a part of the Emergency Taxation programme of September, 1931, the substantive rate of "protective" duty was anticipated, the revenue duty being raised to Rs. 7/4/ per cwt. and a surcharge of 25 per cent. being simultaneously made chargeable to the full enhanced rate. The next important fiscal development in the sugar trade was the levy of excise duty of Rs. 1/5/ per cwt. in April 1934.

REAL PROTECTIVE MARGIN.

It will be thus observed that of the net protective duty of Rs. 7/12/ per cwt. the real protective margin is really Re. 1/ per cwt., as the revenue duty had already been raised to Rs. 6/12/ even before the Tariff Board had reported. In examining the alleged over protection of sugar, the issue may, therefore, be narrowed down to this Re. 1/ per cwt. The present duty of Rs. 9/1/ per cwt corresponds to a duty of Rs. 6/11/ per maund and the present Calcutta quotation of Java sugar being Rs. 9/8/ per maund, it would appear that the ex-duty price of the Java Sugar is well under Rs 2/ per maund in which case according to the recommendation of the Tariff Board contained in para 76 of their report, an additional duty as /8/ per cwt. was leviable.

FAIR SELLING PRICE

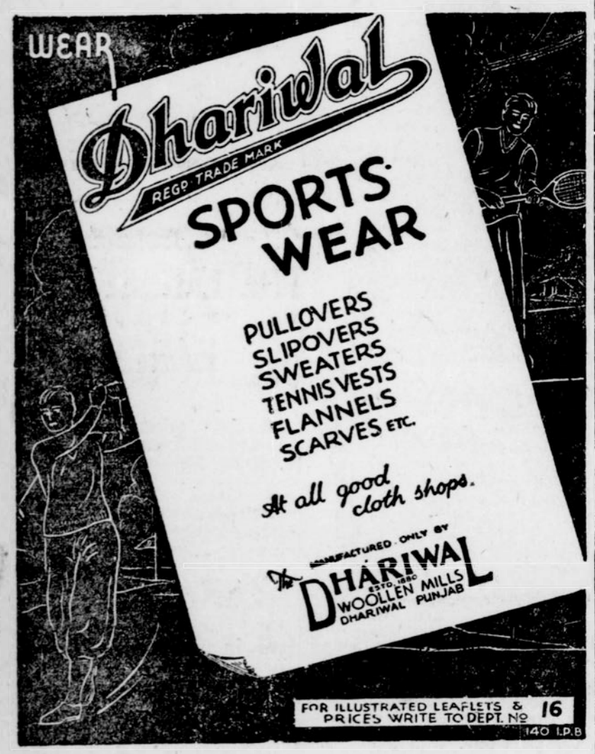
But it would probably be argued that such a recommendation must be brushed aside in examining the future position of the required measure of protection. Such a view may be conceded and an attempt may be made to examine the matter from a new point of view. The Tariff Board in 1931 estimated what in their view should be the fair selling price of Indian Sugar at the end of fifteen years of protection. This price according to the Board's calculation was Rs. 7/12/5 (vide para 84) based on Rs. 4/ as the cost of raw cane per maund of sugar. The recovery percentage with most factories being still well under 8 and the average cane price being as /5/ per maund, Rs. 4/ as the cost of raw material is the least amount on which a fair cost should be calculated today. The Board in calculating fair selling price made a deduction of /6/ per maund as the realisation on the sale of molasses. If this deduction be reduced by -/3/ per maund and as further credit of -/-/9 pies per maund be taken for fuel and power, the fair selling price without any commercial adjustment works out at Rs. 8/ per maund as shown under.

Cost of raw material	-/4/-
Other cost less price of molasses, sold	2/-/9
Interest on capital and profit.	1/11/8
	Rs. 7/12/5
Add reduced price of molasses	-/3/
Add cost of power and fuel.	-/-/7
	Rs. 8/-/-

JAVA COMPETITION.

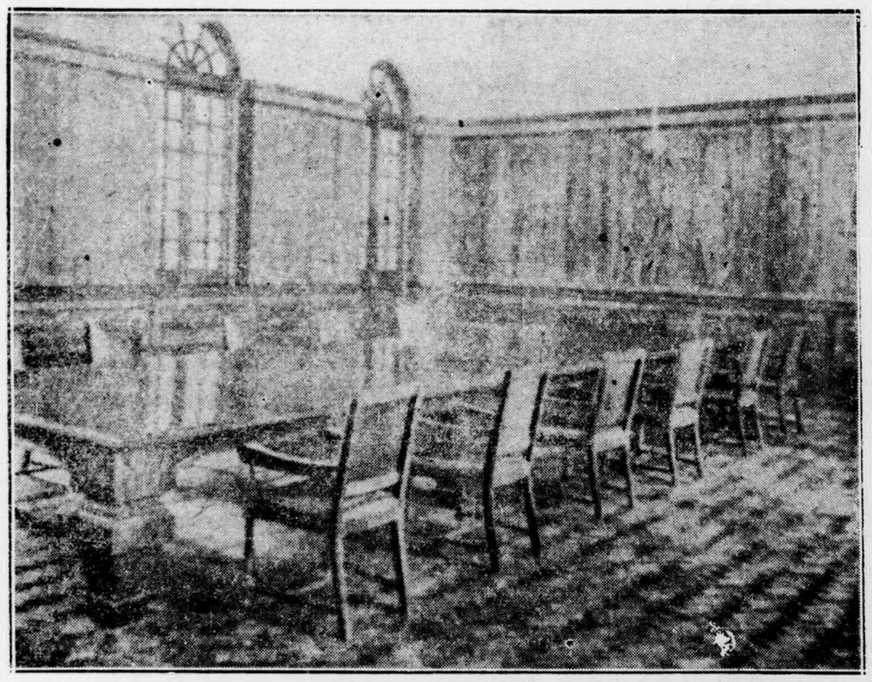
There are two adjustments

(Continued on page 14 Col. 6)



Selling Representatives
Messrs. FULCHAND & SONS, 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

INDIAN TIMBER FOR INTERIOR WORK



This Board room at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, very well illustrates the varied uses of Indian timber. The walls are panelled with figured laurel sawn veneers on laminated cores, the table is of Andaman padank, chairs are of Burma padank and the parquet flooring is of Kyana.

Forest Research Helps Indian Industry

Indigenous Wood To Be Used For Manufacturing Gramophones, Matches, Paper And Even Textiles

How forest research has assisted in the establishment of new industries and brought about considerable saving in the expenditure of Government Departments and business concerns making use of forest produce, is revealed in the publication "Forest Research and Indian Industry", just released from the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying on research for some 30 years in the process of growing trees and of making profitable use of timber and other produce of forests.

The pamphlet now published gives a rapid survey within a narrow compass of the activities of the Institute over a wide field, which includes the seasoning, preservation, testing and determination of the working properties of Indian timbers, the utilization of fibres, oils, gums, and resins derived from the forest plants, the exploitation of bamboos and grasses for paper-making, as well as the cultivation and protection of the growing tree.

HELP TO RAILWAYS AND BUSINESS

Valuable help has been given to Government Departments and Corporations and many business concerns, with the result that costly mistakes have been prevented and considerable savings effected.

Here are a few examples:—

The East Indian Railway bought 6,000 logs for coach building, but did not know whether the logs were of the species specified. The help of the wood technologist was sought and it was found that over 15 per cent. of the logs had been supplied under false names. Similarly the Eastern Bengal Railway got some of their sleeper ends examined and found that most of those supplied to them were not the genuine commodity. Both Railways now realise the importance of getting the correct species when purchasing timber, and references are now frequently made to the Institute asking for help in similar situations.

A Civil Engineering firm in Bombay sought expert opinion on some timber columns and beams which had deteriorated within an unusually short time. A detailed report was sent pointing out the defected to be looked for when purchasing timber in future, and the help given was much appreciated.

Several pieces of walnut which had failed for rifle work were sent for examination, and it was found that the cause of failure was the result of fungal attack, and thus the Indian walnut was cleared from being condemned as anatomically unfit for rifle work.

WOOD OF A BROKEN AEROPLANE

Parts of a broken aeroplane which had crashed at Risalpur were found on examination to contain not Sitka spruce as specified by the Royal Air Force but the inferior Douglas Fir. Photo-micrographs of the two woods were supplied to the Royal Air Force, and this will in future enable the officers concerned to recognise with a pocket lense, the two timbers, which are alike in appearance but differ in quality, thereby reducing the risk of further accidents due to the wrong timber being used in aircraft manufacture.

Micro slides had also been supplied to the Civil Aircraft Inspector at Karachi which would enable him to detect in future the defects due to fungus growth when purchasing timber or examining the aeroplanes for air worthiness.

An idea of the extent to which the assistance of the Institute was sought in this way can be had from the fact that nearly 1,400 enquiries were addressed to it during the period 1930/35.

SEASONING

An essential preliminary to efficient utilisation of timber is the adoption of proper methods of seasoning. The best methods to prevent degrade and borer attack during logging and extraction and of stacking materials for air seasoning after the conversion of green logs have been worked out. The research done in the Seasoning Section has succeeded in developing a simple and economical process of kiln drying, and all the kilns installed in India have been erected according to the designs and specifications furnished by the Institute.

As a result of the introduction of proper methods of air and kiln seasoning, cheaper woods have now displayed more than half of the more expensive teak used 12 years ago in the construction and repairs of railway carriages.

The Ishapore Rifle Factory is now using a battery of 4 kilns that effect a saving of £9,000 a year. The Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore is using 20 kilns which, in addition to saving interest on capital locked up in timber during air seasoning, now enable work to be carried on on the manufacture of gun carriage wheels which had to be entirely stopped during the rains.

INDIAN WOOD FOR GRAMOPHONES.

Kiln seasoning adopted by commercial firms has resulted in an increased use of Indian timbers in preference to imported foreign kinds. Indigenous woods supplied for the manufacture of gramophone and wireless cabinets are an example, and it seems that Indian woods will shortly replace entirely the imported woods formerly used for this purpose.

WOOD PRESERVATION

Commercial wood preservation is a powerful industry. That it has been and can still be materially assisted by research is shown in the work of the Wood Preservation Section of the Institute.

ASCU

A new discovery is the wood preservative "ASCU" which has been found to be superior to other anticeptics, particularly for the preservation of perishable wood, which can now be made as durable as teak and sal. The claims put forward for this preservative were investigated by a special committee appointed by the Railway Board, and a favourable report was published, the Committee recommending the immediate treatment of 150,000 sleepers with this new medium. Pressure treating plants using Ascu have been put up by the Governments of Madras and Travancore, and Travancore expects, by its use, to save a sum of Rs. 6 to 7 lakhs within the next five years. The process is used for the preservation of telephone poles in Bhopal and for high tension line standards in hydro-electric schemes in the United Provinces and the Punjab. In the United Provinces it has brought about a saving of about Rs. 2 lakhs in the Hydro Electric Department.

NEW INDUSTRY

The invention of Ascu has made it possible for indigenous timbers to compete with steel, iron and concrete for structural purposes, so that a new industry of considerable importance is coming into being.

For conditions where preservatives cannot be used to prevent damage by borders and white ants, remedies have been devised which are cheap and effective and have done much to reduce losses from rejections in the furniture and lumber trade, the packing box, match and plywood industries, and now enable manufacturers to guarantee the issue of clean, borer-free

(Continued on page 14 Col 5)

Good Prospects For Indian Paper Industry

Chairman Of The Mysore Paper Mills Reviews The Situation

In view of the public interest in the Indian Paper Industry the following extracts from the speech delivered by the Chairman of the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. Bangalore at the Statutory General Meeting of the Company held on 12th December 1936, will be found interesting:

This Company owes its origin to the fostering care and generous encouragement of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. In their Order of the 29th April 1936, the Government sanctioned various facilities and concessions in order to ensure the successful establishment of the industry as a private enterprise. The Government have subscribed a tenth of the capital. They graciously placed at the disposal of the Company an experienced officer as Secretary. The land required for our purposes has been given free at Bhadravati, adjoining the Iron and Steel Works, so as to facilitate the utilisation of the other concessions extended by the Government.

According to the present programme, we expect to be able to start manufacturing operations and place our products in the market early in 1938. The capacity of our Plant is 4,500 tons of paper a year. We expect to make writing paper, printing paper, Badami paper and typewriting paper and wrappings including imitation kraft and other varieties not at present made in India.

NO RIVALRY.

Our Company is not the result of any anxiety to take "advantage of the prevailing cheapness of money." So long ago as 1914, the Government of Mysore arranged for the conduct of investigations into the bamboo pulp resources of the Mysore State by Mr. William Raitt. Subsequently, the question was investigated afresh from time to time and the establishment of a paper factory at Bhadravati pressed on the attention of the Government. But the scheme was held up till recently as electric power was not available at Bhadravati. The extension of hydro-electric power to Bhadravati early this year removed this obstacle, and the Government accorded sanction to floating this Company and extended the concessions and facilities already enumerated by me, one of the most important being the supply of electric power at .55 anna per unit during the day and .35 anna per unit during the night. In order to make it clear to the present members of the Indian Paper Makers' Association, that we commenced work in no antagonistic spirit, we applied to the Association for membership. We stated in our letter that this would facilitate the discussion of matters of mutual concern and the evolving of a common policy. We wrote also to the four principal Paper Mills in India to facilitate our entry into the Association. The Association has replied that we may apply again when the Mill is erected and is in actual operation. The full text of the Association's reply seems to indicate an anxiety to have regard only to the interests of the existing Industry, Mills and their Shareholders.

GOOD PROSPECTS

The latest information regarding the paper Industry in Canada and the U. S. A. indicate that demand and production has exceeded the records of even the pre-depression period and the upward trend is visible from month to month and from week to week. Referring to Canadian Newsprint Industry, the Paper Trade Journal says: "It is only natural that, as the largest producer and particularly as the largest exporter, Canada should have been the chief sufferer first from reduced demand during 1931-33 and now from drastically low price. Canada should, however, receive the benefit of increasing world demand."

Here we propose to cater only for the home market which depends on imports for over two-thirds of its requirements.

With advance in economic recovery ,Indian demand is bound to increase. Australia, the Phillipines, Paupa and Cuba are putting down new paper and pulp Mills. In Canada, British Columbia is putting down a new plant at a cost of a million and a half pounds and in Georgia in U. S. A. a seven million dollar plant is under erection. In India itself one of the existing companies has raised Debentures of the Value of 15 lakhs of rupees which it expects to recoup in 4 years from the increased output.

Our plant is an up-to-date one. It is designed so as to effect economies in the various processes according to the latest methods. We have an assured supply of raw materials and of electric power at a reasonable price. We have also the advantage of transport and workshop facilities provided by a Government concern of long standing. We have an assured market for a good portion of our output. With these factors in our favour, the propoganda in the newspapers need not cause any scare in the minds of our shareholders.

BUY

TATA'S Galvanized Sheets

INDIAN ENTERPRISE LABOUR and CAPITAL

TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS

are used and are in constant demand throughout the length and breadth of India. From the remotest village in the North West Frontier Provinces to the farthest South, Cape Comorin, TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS are found to shelter the people from the biting cold, or the torrential rains.

TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS

are supplied in the usual Commercial Quality, or to I. S. D. Specification No. G|Metals 41|F for both Prime Quality and Special Quality.

STOCKS CARRIED BY TATA DEALERS ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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League Football

Sunderland Regains Leadership

Highbury Referee In A Quandary: Ugly Altercations Between Players

LONDON, Dec. 19.

With the approach of holiday and great improvement in weather, crowds again assumed the usual proportions, 576,000 watching to-day's matches.

Manchester City fielding, the same team for the sixth successive week failed to obtain the sixth successive victory against rugged Sheffield Wednesday who continually harassed the defence.

Aston Villa again rearranged the attack dropping Hodgson, the South African centre-forward.

Sunderland's Lucky Victory

Sunderland by their lucky victory against Leeds to-day regained the League lead, McDougal heading through own goal.

At Highbury 55,000 witnessed referee's hard task in keeping the players in hand. There were several altercations between the players. The situations were sometimes most ugly.

The following performed hat trick: — Riley (Bournemouth), Cookson (Swindon), Allen (Northampton), Hill (Stockport), Burgon (Wrexham).—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The following are the results of the League football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 4, Chelsea 1; Bolton 2, Charlton 1; Brentford 2, Stoke 1; Derby 0, Middlesbrough 2; Everton 3, Grimsby 0; Huddersfield 4, Liverpool 0; Manchester United 2, West Bromwich 2; Preston 1, Portsmouth 1; Sheffield Wednesday 5, Manchester City 1, Sunderland 2, Leeds 1; Wolverhampton 2, Birmingham 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Aston Villa 3, Norwich 0; Bradford City 2, Newcastle 0; Burnley 1, Sheffield United 0; Chesterfield 1, Wesham 1; Coventry 0, Blackburn 1; Doncaster 0, Blackpool 4; Fulham 3, Tottenham 3; Nottingham Forest 0, Leicester 3; Plymouth 3, Bury 0; Southampton 1, Barnsley 3; Swansea 3, Bradford 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 2, Crystal Palace 2; Bournemouth 3, Torquay 3; Brighton 2, Notts County 2; Bristol Rovers 1, Queens Park Rangers 1; Gillingham 0, Cardiff 0; Millwall 0, Reading 2; Newport 2, Luton 1; Northampton 5, Bristol City 1; Southend 3, Walsall 0; Swindon 3, Exeter 1; Watford 2, Clapton Orient 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 2, Carlisle 1; Darlington 0, Mansfield 0; Gateshead 0, Halifax 2; Hull 5, Tranmere 2; Lincoln 3, Hartlepools 0; New Brighton 3, Southport 1; Oldham 2, York 2; Portvale 3, Barrow 2; Rotherham 1, Rochdale 1; Stockport 4, Chester 0; Wrexham 5, Crewe 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Aberdeen 5, St. Mirren 4; Albion 0, Third Lanark 4; Clyde 1, Motherwell 2; Hamilton 3, Partick 2; Hearts 4, Abroath 1; Kilmarnock 3, Dunfermline 3; Queen of South 1, Celtic 0; Queens Park 2, Hibernian 0; Rangers 3, Falkirk 0; St. Johnstone 3, Dundee 3.—Reuter.

Scotland Beat-Rest

LONDON, Dec. 19.

At Galashiels, in International Trial, Scotland beat the Rest by 37 points to 15.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The following are principal Rugby Union matches' results:—

Probables 12, Possibles 11 (at Bristol).

Bath 16, Devonport Services 3.

Bedford 8, Leicester 3.

Birkenhead Park 12, London Scottish 0.

Gloucester 8, Newport 22.

Harlequins 11, Cardiff 14.

Liverpool 17, Guys Hospital 3.

Northampton 9, Waterloo 5.

Richmond 18, Blackheath 3.

Rosslyn Park 24, Old Alleynians 3.

United Services 6, Bristol 3.

Bridgend 5, Neath 3.

Aberavon 3, Swansea 3.

Coventry 26, Sale 5.

Llanelly 14, Pontypool 3.

Edinburgh Academicals 0, Glasgow Academicals 3.

Watsonians 43, West of Scotland 0.—Reuter.

York Beat Batley

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The following are the results of the Rugby Northern Union matches:—

Barrow 18, Widnes 5.

Bradford 6, Wakefield 3.

Bramley 0, Castleford 16.

Broughton 5, Wiwan 42.

Dewsbury 8, St. Reatham 15.

Fetherstone 3, Hull Kingston Rovers 11.

Halifax 0, Warrington 26.

Hull 17, Keighley 5.

Leeds 9, Huddersfield 6.

Liverpool Stanley 15, Oldham 9.

Newscastle 8, St. Helens 1.

Rochdale 0, Salford 10.

St. Helens Recs. 15, Leigh 8.

Swinton 19, Hunslet 7.

York 27, Batley 6.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

Umpire's Appointments

Umpires' appointments of Bombay Hockey League for the week ending 27th December 1936:—

Monday 21st December on the Oval at 5-10 p.m.: R.I.N. Depot vs. Khatau Sports—Mr. Sd. Mohd. Shah and Mr. G. L. Dique; Tuesday 22nd December on Reclamation at 5-10 p.m.: Times of India vs. B.B. and C.I. Rly.—Mr. N. C. Nagporewalla and Mr. M. C. Kapadia; Tuesday 22nd December on the Association ground at 5-10 p.m.: Customs A. C. vs. Texaco Club—Mr. T. E. McKenzie and Mr. R. E. Fairman; Wednesday 23rd December on the Association ground at 5-10 p.m.: B.B. and C.I. Rly. "B" vs. Lusitanians "B"—Mr O. Ernst and Mr. Sh. Ahmed Din

(Continued From Col. 7)

music, 21-00 Close down—national anthem.

Java Programme

4-45 Light Gram Music, 9-00 Popular Music, 9-40 Religious 20 minutes, 10-00 Weather Report and Opera Music, 10-30 Lunch Music, 11-20 News. 11-30 Dance Music, 12-00 Popular Music, 12-20 News, 15-30 Light Gram. Music. 16-00 Half hour for the children, 16-40 Dutch cabaret songs, 17-00 News. 17-20 Dance Music, 17-45 Barnabas von Geizy and his Orchestra 18-10 English conversations Lessons 18 30 Concert Relva from Kums Tkringhuis Soundava 19-30 Talk on Sports. 19-50 Gram Music.

Impressions Of The Quadrangular

Muslim Batsmen Put Up Miserable Show

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

The last pair of the Hindus, Godambe and Divekar gave a much better account of themselves than I had expected yesterday. They raised the total to 401 adding 54 runs for the last wicket, before they allowed the Hindu innings to be closed. This may be classed among the largest totals in the Quadrangular, being eighth in rank. The highest figure stands to the credit of the Europeans who registered 482 runs for 8 wickets against the Parsis in the year 1921. Godambe and Divekar deserve to be complimented on placing their side in a safe position.

The bowling honours of the innings went to Shahabuddin who bagged 5 wickets for 22 runs a piece, while the greatest credit for smart fielding was claimed by little Baporia who saved runs by the bushel by his clever anticipations, quick picking-up and correct throwing ins. His fielding really an object-lesson to all his mates and opponents.

GODAMBE CALLS THE TUNE.

The Hindu skipper, instead of calling upon Banerjee and Amarnath to lead the attack, paired off Godambe with the Bengali trundler. Wazir Ali, in his turn, invited Nakhoda and Kadri to open the Muslim innings, leaving Mushtaq Ali behind. Banerjee's bowling did not impress me very much. He was bumping the ball too much without any consequence. Had he aimed at the wickets more often he might have had a better result. He bowled exceedingly well after lunch, however, and earned some respect from the opposing batsmen. Godambe on the other hand bowled an immaculate length throughout and was in a large measure responsible for the early calamity which befell the Muslims.

UNACCOUNTABLE FAILURE.

But the way the Manomedan batsmen threw away their wickets left me aghast. It would be too much to say that the Hindu bowling was so devastating that they were unable to face them. There was nothing superb or deadly in it. Almost it seemed that they took it light heartedly and paid the penalty for their over-confidence. The only batsman who played with exemplary steadiness was Kadri who stuck to his guns for 81 minutes for his 14 and was beaten by perhaps the best ball of the match delivered by Bhagwandas. Taking it for a wide ball he let it go only to be surprised by its knocking the bails off. For a well-chosen side of representative batsmen to be dismissed for a paltry 150 runs is miserable, to say the least. It would have been much less, had Mankad accepted the catch which Mushtaq Ali, their top-scorer, had offered him when he had only 3 runs to his account. Besides Hindu fielding was not of the best, catches were laid on the floor and runs given away in the field on many an occasion. It was a treat, however, to watch Hindlekar keeping the wickets. He really deserves to be ranked with the best in the world.

MY PREVIOUS WARNING.

The Muslims innings was over in just over three hours in less than half the time taken by their opponents. Godambe and Amarnath shared six wickets equally for 27 and 21 runs respectively, while Banerjee captured 2 for 58. The latter's analysis might have been more spectacular had he bowled to the wickets more often and was given a larger slice of luck.

The batting failure of the Mahomedans may, to a certain extent, be attributed to over confidence, but really due to lack of practice in Bombay. They were all invited to Bombay either on their past reputations, irrespective of their present form, or on the report of their performances up-country. As I said on a previous occasion, it is a great mistake to place a team on the field without proper trial. The Muslims have paid the penalty for this.

DEODHAR'S WISE DECISION.

Although the Hindus gained a lead of 251 runs, Deodhar refused to call the Muslims to follow on. It was a very wise move on the part of the Hindu skipper. The match was practically won and there was no need to tax his men on the field so soon. It was then his duty to try those batsmen who had failed in the first innings so that their claims for the final round might be adequately considered. I expect him to ask his men to bat till lunch time to-day, if they can, of course, and then apply closure. The Muslims with a huge total in front of them will find it impossible to overtake them.

HINDUS SAFE LEAD.

The second innings saw the Hindus adding 116 runs to their previous score at the loss of three wickets only. Hindlekar was out early before he could settle down. But Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad collared the bowling of Shahabuddin and Mubarak Ali by a steady process before they were separated at 67. Mankad had batted doggedly for an hour to collect his 23 runs. The association of Amarnath with Merchant brisked up the pace of scoring and the first century was soon on the board, along with Merchant's 50. Amarnath who was clouting the Muslim bowling with his usual non-chalance, lost his wicket to a brilliant catch by Kadri at the square leg boundary off Amir Elahi. He had knocked up 25 in half an hour. Thinking that the match had already slipped away from his hands Wazir Ali did not change the bowling as often as he did in the first innings, relying on his stock bowlers to dispose of their opponents as best as they could. Nonetheless, the Muslim fielding was never slack and I am sure they would fight to the last in as brave a manner as possible.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Henry Hall's Music Makers. 7-51 Dance Music. 8-0 A Ballad Concert. 8-30 Brass Band Concert. 9-0 The Harp Trio. Tina Bonifacio (Harp); Harry Dyson (Flute); Gethyn Wykeham-George (Violon cello). The Busy Bee (Bendix). Canto Amoroso (Samartini-Elman). Beryls Gavotte; Hornpipe (John Growther) 9-15 p.m. The Second Cricket Test Match: Australia v. England. 9-0 A Sonata Recital. Margot MacGibbon (Australian Violinist), Frederick Jackson (Pianoforte). 10-0 The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 10-15. p.m. 10-20 The Hotel Victoria Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350,9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian music (Columbia Records) 12 noon Quadrangular Cricket. (Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. A Popourri (Records.) 4-0 Quadrangular Cricket. (Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds.) 5-15 A Variety Concert By Sari Ram Sangit Vidyalaya 6-15 Talk (Hindi): 'Sensible Mothers' Problem," By A Doctor. 6-30 Gujerati Songs By Hiralal Nagjibhara of Surat. 7-15 Saree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana By Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale. 7-30 Light Classical Music. By Vatsalabai Kumtekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Gazals By Vatsalabai Kumtekar 9-30 Talk (English): "Ancient Marriage Customs and Women in India." By B A. Fernandez 9-45 The News. 10-0 An Hour of Dance Music By Ken Mac and His Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc/s 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

12-36p.m SB Musical Selections By the Grand Hotel Orchestra. (Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.) Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft 1-36 A broadcast for School Students. Talks: "Contributors to Modern Civilization." No. 5 Nansen, the Path Finder. By Nripen Chatterjee. "Indian Musical Instruments." Sanai. (With Recitals) "Mind your English." No. 2. By Prof. Anath Nath Basu Head of the Teachers' Training Dept., Calcutta University. 1-58 Instrumental Music. Surbahar and Seetar By Enayet Khan. 2-6 Talk: "Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat." By Dr. S. K. Nag Choudhuri 2-21 Bengali Song by Dwijen Choudheri. 2-26 Recitation by Kumar Benode Bhusan Roy. 2-36 Talk: "Women's Franchise." By Miss M. Bose of A.I.W.C. 2-51 Bengali Song by Dwijen Chaudhuri. 2-56 p.m. Violin Recital By Ram Chandra Mohanti 3 06 Time Signal Close Down 5 06 Time Signal. "Round the Town." Fun for the Kiddies. Father Christmas Broadcasts At the Children's Party at the Grand Hotel. 6-6 Sarengee Solo By Chamu Misra. 6-21 A Classical Programme. Dhrupad (Puria) Satish Dutta (Dani Babu). 6-36 Khayal (Puria) By Rabindra Lal Roy 6-53 Bhajan By Krishna Chandra Ghose. 7-11 Modern Bengali Song By Narayan Choudhury. 7-26 Kirtan By Harimaty. 7-46 Seetar Solo (Pilu) By Bimala Kanta Roy Choudhury. 8-6 SB. Talk: "Bengali Literature.' No. 1. Early Bengali Poets By Dr Dinesh Chandra Sen. 8-21 SB. Kheyal (Nayaki Kanada) and Thungri By Sachin Das 8-41 SB. Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 SB. The News and Announcements. 9-1 SB. Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 SB The News and Announcements 9-21 SB The Military Band of the East Indian Railway (By kind permission of the Agent and officers). Conducted by Jeff Pearse. Interval Item Artiste: Fred Collier (Entertainer) March "Entry of the Gladiators" Fucik. Valse "Over the Waves" Rosas. 9-45 SB Talk (English): "Man vs. Microbe. No. 7 Good Health as a Barrier to Bacteria. By Dr D. N. Maitra. 10-0 SB. East Indian Railway Band (contd.) Selections "La Traviata" Verdi. Piccolo Solo "Chant du Rossignol" Fillipersky "Way down the Swanee Ribber." "Old Folks at Home in Foreign Lands" Selections "Les Cloches de Corneville" Planquette.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

8-a.m. Indian Music (Recorded.) 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History.' No. 16 Humayun. By Prof Abdur Rashid 9-15 Air Orchestra C. Motki (With an introduction of the ragni) 9-30 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Mohe piya bin kali nagan si dase rain. Thumri Kalangra. "Kahna bansi baja kar." Bhajan Bhairvin. "Nihan rainta hai aine se woh negana mu barson, haya dekho nahin ata hai apne rudaid barson." (Amir Minai) 10-0 Nawab Jan Rampuri. "Ham rani nam rat barsan ke pas." Khayal Jaunpuri. "Saor ki sab ab se tegh mire dil men nanin ya mira sar nanin yatu kat-i-qatil men nanin. (Jalil) "Rahna agi mone kab se tanari." Dadra 12-30 p.m. Air Orchestra C. Sawant Sarang. (With an introduction of the ragni.) 12-45 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Dhit langar ancira enar." Thumri Bindraoani "Tan prem sringar sajaie." Bhajan Pilu Panar 1-5 Gat Nautch. On Sarod, Sitar and Piano. 1-10 Nawab Jan Rampuri. "Larazta hai mira dil zanmat-i-mehr-i-darakshan par main woh hun qatra-i-shabnam jo ho khar-i-beaban par." (Ghalib) "Sitarah bakht-i-bargashta ka chamka khak men mil ke Bane afshan tabin-i-naz par zarre mire dil ke." (Sahib). 1-30 A Musical Comedy Programme (Recorded).

5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 Air Orchestra B. Nilam Bari. (With an introduction of the ragni) 5-35 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Hasti se guzar masti me a duniya se dil diwana ho Ik shama ka ban parwana tu rawshan tera kashana ho," "Madan Mohan madh mato Kanhai" Bhajan Pat Deep 5-55 Nat Kallyan On Saranji 6-5 Nawab Jan Rampuri. "Dekha gaya na woh rukhi-i-zeha hijab men Ahon ne barh ke ag laga di nijab men." (Asar). "Un ke khiram-i-naz ka chalena abhi se nai. Yen hashr dusra hai jo garpa abhi se nai." (Azhar). 6-25 Dance Tune On Piano and Clarinet. 6-30 For villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Nawab Jan Rampuri. "Ambua ki dar ta ali ri mohe jhulna" Dadra. 7-40 Narayan Rao Vyas of Bombay. Classical Music. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Science in the making' No. 4 By R. S Lala Ratan Lal, I.E.S 8-15 Narayan Rao Vyas of Bombay. Classical Music 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English) 9-45 Talk (English): "The Psychology of Public Opinion." By Prof G C. Chatterji I.E.S 10-0 A Studio Concert Mrs. Burch Piano Mrs. Hugh Crosthwaite Soprano Mrs. R. Wilson Violin, Mr. Grant Accompanist.

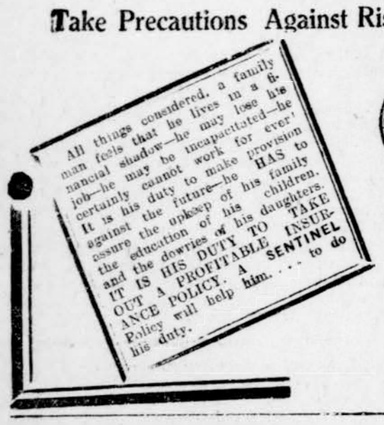
Phohi Programme

(WAVELENGTH 25.57 M.)

19-0 National antnem opening announcement. 19-05 Music. 19-10 The latest news from Holland 19-20 Piano recital by Arthur Rubinstein (Gram) 19-30 Sports commentaries by H. Hollander 19-50 Reading by Mrs Hess Binger, 20-10 Talk by Mr H Brugmans, 20-30 Reading contd 20-50 Dance-

(Continued in Col 4)

Take Precautions Against Risks Of Life


All things considered, a family man feels that he lives in a financial shadow—he may lose his job—he may be incapacitated—he certainly cannot work for ever! It is his duty to make provision against the future—he HAS to secure the upkeep of his family and the education of his children. and the dowries of his daughters. IT IS HIS DUTY TO TAKE OUT A PROFITABLE INSURANCE POLICY. A SENTINEL Policy will help him . . . to do his duty.

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Improvement In Less than a WEEK!

Vitophenes, one of the most highly-commended tonics sold in India, banishes for ever ailments which make life a misery, for both men and women. If you are feeling run down, depressed—a bad attack of nerves, you cannot do better than take a dose of Vitophenes. In less than a week, you will enjoy a new health and vitality.

Vitophenes is stocked by all good chemists.

A healthier life always ensures a happier life. Don't hesitate—take Vitophenes immediately you begin to feel run down.

Thanks to Vitophenes For Shattered Nerves

Obtainable of all good chemists or from P. O. Box 88, KARACHI.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

STILL THE MOST POPULAR BRANDY IN THE EAST.

A LIMITED SUPPLY OF GLASSES TO BE GIVEN AWAY FREE

SPECIAL OFFER

APPLY EARLY

One glass as illustrated above will be given away free, in rotation, to users of BEEHIVE BRANDY in exchange for two corks of quart size bottles. These glasses will not be sent to applicants by post but can be obtained on application.

We have received only a limited stock of these glasses and this offer will be withdrawn when the stock is exhausted.

We would, therefore, advise you to apply early.

Sole Agents:— HERBERTSONS, LTD.,

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Magsar Shud 8, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 6, 1355
Parsi: Tir 16, 1306
Hightide: 4-20; 17-12
Lowtide: 10-57; 22-43
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.
Sunset: 6h. 7m.

Salvation Army Carol Singers visit Middle Colaba.

Quadrangular Cricket: Hindus vs. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

Tuesday, December 22.

Salvation Army Carol Singers visit Mayo Street, Cooperage and Wodehouse Road.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Parsi, Bombay, Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

Results of First and Second M.B. B.S. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Wednesday, December 23.

Salvation Army Carol Singers visit any district not yet visited.

Supplementary Matriculation Examination Results, University Building, 6-30 a.m.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Parsi, Bombay, Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

Chapsey Jeevandas died Sunday morning (aged 84). Uthamna ceremony to-day (Monday) at Chapsey Building, Princess Street at 3 p.m. (B.T.). Deeply mourned.

GRAND CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The world-famous

AMBROSE & HIS ORCHESTRA

In a grand musical "SOFT LIGHTS AND SWEET MUSIC"

Songs, Dances, Spectacle and Comedy provided by a Galaxy of Stars

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE FIRST TRIUMPH OF THE NEW MOTION PICTURE SEASON!

A Screaming Comedy!
Also Scenes about the ABDICATION OF EX-KING EDWARD

THE CAPITOL

Direct from OPERA MILANO after a successful tour in Australia and South Africa—

GONSALEZ GRAND OPERA COMPANY

15 PRINCIPALS!
56 TALENTED ARTISTES!

Programme

Monday 21st (10 p.m.) RIGOLETTA
Tuesday 22nd (10 p.m.) LA TOSCA
Wednesday 23rd (10 p.m.) LUCIA DI LAMMEMUIR
Thursday 24th (10 p.m.) FAUST

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open at the Theatre

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL: Italian Grand Opera Co., "Regoletto", 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Old Hutch". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—Ambrose and His Orchestra. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shokh-Dilruba". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan'." Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Awakening". Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul". Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi." Daily at usual time.
PATHE—"The Return of Sophie Lang" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—My Man "Godfrey". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, and 8 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received the following:—A wall calendar from Eruch D. Engineer and Co., for 1937.

A wall calendar from K. Jivraj and Co., Proprietor, Baku Soap Works.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

The first meeting of the Election Propaganda Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

AKHIL PATHARE KSHATRIYA SPORTS

The Secretary, Social Committee, writes:—

The above sports will be held under the auspices of the S. K. V. Samaj on Sunday, the 17th January, 1937, at Dadar Hindu Gymkhana, Shivaji Park, Dadar. The last date for receiving entries of the sports has been extended from 17th to 22nd December, 1936.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 12th December, 1936, was 239; of these 163 were males and 76 females.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Professors J. C. P. d'Andrade, Mehta, Fr. Duhr and Mr. Marathe will meet their students as usual to-day (Monday). Prof. M. R Parakh will not meet his students to-morrow (Tuesday) in French.

PARIS EXHIBITION

M. Yoes Petit-Dutaillis, Honorary Secretary of the Regional Committee of Bombay for International Exhibition of Paris, 1937, will deliver a lecture on "The International Exhibition of Paris, 1937" at 6-30 p.m. on 22nd December, 1936, at the Circle premises, 60, Forbes Street, Fort. M. F. Chalant, the French Consul will preside.

D. P. GRAMMAR ANNIVERSARY

The following is the changed programme of the centenary celebration of Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang's Grammar. A meeting will be held at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), when Prof. P. V. Kane will preside and Prof. Wamanrao Gokhale, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mr. V. S. Sohoni, Prof. Datar, Messrs Shripat Keshav Naique and B. B. Keskar will speak.

V. M. FREE DISPENSARY

At the Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion, during the month of November last, the total number of patients treated was 484. The average daily attendance was 21.

RAHNUMA-E-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha a public lecture will be given to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvalla Building, Ravelin Street, Fort) when Dr. Jamshed Unvalla, Ph.D., will give a lecture on "Seals of Sassanian Dignitories; Quomastics".

Belgaum Harijan Nomination

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, (By Mail).

The following four have submitted their nomination papers from the Belgaum Harijan Constituency: Messrs Warale, Rao Sahib Patama. Sambrani and Channappa Savanur.

LANDLORDS & RIOT CLAIMS

City Association To Take Steps To Watch Members' Interests

The Honorary Secretaries of the Landlords Association has issued the following appeal to the landlords in Bombay in connection with the contesting of riot compensation claims:

You are well aware under Sec-45 of the City of Bombay Police Act the Chief Presidency Magistrate is empowered to determine the amount of compensation to be given to those persons, who have suffered damages owing to the riots and to require the Municipal Commissioner to recover such amounts of compensation from the landlords by an addition to general tax. When the section was drafted it is just possible that the legislators might have contemplated that such things would rarely occur and that the amount of compensation would be so small that it would not be necessary to provide for regular procedure and powers of appeal and other technicalities and hence prescribed summary procedure only. We have, however, unfortunately riots every now and then in which hundreds of persons are killed and properties worth lacs of rupees are either looted or set fire to.

Under the above law the Chief Presidency Magistrate sits from day to day, hears the claimants, records evidence provided by them in support of their inflated claims. The procedure is entirely 'ex-parte' as there is no other side before the court. It is but natural that under these circumstances, the Magistrate cannot go deep into all the cases and the result is awards amounting to lacs of rupees.

It is well known that our Association had at an enormous cost engaged three advocates to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when he heard the claims consequent on the riots of 1932 numbering 800 in which the amounts claimed totalled nearly 64 lacs. The assistance of these advocates was greatly appreciated by the Magistrate and we have pleasure to say that the amount which was actually awarded dwindled down 20 lacs.

Our Association has, therefore, decided to rise to the occasion and to take proper steps to watch the interest of the members and of the landlords at the hearing of the compensation cases as it did in 1933.

In the past the landlords had to pay in the first instance these damages and they in their turn had a right to recover the same from the tenants though the latter seldom paid or at any rate recovery from them was found to be very expensive and dilatory. Now, however, under the recent decision of the full Bench of the Small Causes Court it is held that the landlords are entitled to recover these amounts of compensation from the tenants and the whole burden of the riot tax will now fall on the landlords to oppose the claims for compensation filed by the claimants.

We, therefore, appeal to you that you should come forward immediately, become a member of our Association, if you are not already one, and put necessary funds into our hands to enable us to oppose the claims.

DR. CHINIWALLA'S SERIES OF NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 32nd lecture of the series on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

CORPORATION MEETINGS

The Secretary, Bombay Municipal Corporation, writes:—

There will be no meeting of the Corporation up to 7th January, 1937. The January meeting of the Corporation has been fixed for 3 p.m. on Thursday the January 7, 1937. The adjourned October meeting will be held on the same day at 4 p.m. (Eombay Time).

SUPPORT TO B.N.R. STRIKERS.

Under the auspices of the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union a mass meeting of railway workers will be held to-day (Monday) at Parel Maidan near G.I.P. Parel Station to support the B.N.R. strikers in their present fight and to take other steps including the collection of funds. Mr. Jhabvala will preside and Messrs Zulmiram, Vaidya, Randive, Khale and others will address the meeting.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A 65 year old Hindu lady, died at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday morning. Death was due to shock following extensive burns.

COMMON LANGUAGE BRINGS TOGETHER KANNADIGAS

Dr. Kurtkoti's Appeal For Cultural Co-operation Among Bombay Residents

The Kanarese speaking citizens of Bombay mustered strong at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday afternoon to celebrate the All Bombay Karnatak Day. The main object of celebrating the Day was to bring into common contact all the Kannadigas, resident in Bombay, for the purpose of promoting closer co-operation, mutual understanding and brotherly feeling among them and to weld the Karantak community into one solid unit.

The Day began with sports events held on the Lloyd Recreation Ground, off the Church Gate Station. In the afternoon there was a meeting over which His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) presided;

The programme included music and mimicry; First Aid demonstration and exhibition of health films besides speeches by representative Kannadigas.

Mr. G. K. Betgeri, in his introductory speech, expressed his gratification at having such a distinguished Kannadiga as Dr. Kurtkoti to preside on the function. He explained the object of the meeting and said it was intended to develop the spirit of combined effort, unity and co-operation.

A large number of speakers followed. They recalled the ancient glory of Karnataka, and deplored its present decadence and backwardness and urged the need for united and energetic action.

LOVE OF KARNATAK.

Dr. Kurtkoti in his presidential speech said that it pleased him much to share in the joys and sorrows of Kannadigas. Though born in Karnataka, it was rarely that he heard Kanarese words. In spite of long absence from Karnataka his love for the province remained undiminished.

Proceeding, Dr. Kurtkoti said that a stage had been reached when even the existence of India and Karnatak was in danger. But awakening was coming from all sides. Considering the innumerable calamities that had befallen India, it was a matter of pride that India still retained her culture. Equally was it a great consolation that in spite of a calamities Karnataka had also maintained her individuality.

Dr. Kurtkoti referred to the Kanarese language in appreciative terms and praised its beauty, its dignity, its sweetness and the great wealth of its literature. He said that he was much pleased to find that a common language had attracted to a common platform people of different religions. He felt proud to learn that Christians in Bombay were running Kanarese schools.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Finally the Shankaracharya appealed for unity and promised his sympathy and support in the endeavour that was being made to organize the Kanarese-speaking people of Bombay.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the function terminated.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The week-end was not a very busy one, only two cricket matches being played, most of the clubs and Gymkhana having no fixed programme.

This gave me an opportunity to visit some of my Catholic friends which has given me the impression that this year Christmas in the Suburbs is being celebrated with a greater pomp than usual. What preparations are afoot!—The boys with their suits and the girls with their frocks all anxious to see them complete in time for X'mas. That is not all, this feast without sweets, says one, is no feast at all! What a variety of sweets awaits one. "Boros, Maspao, Cardial, Pentifruit, Bol de Coc, Pao de mel, Dodol, Nevris" and many more delicacies with tongue-twisting, Latin and French names! But the person who named these said, "Oh, if you only could taste them you will always love Christmas!"

X'MAS. TREE AND SOCIAL.

I understand that the annual X'mas Sports and Social of the Bandra Gymkhana will be held on Sunday the 27th December, starting from 4-30 p.m. and winding up at about 11-30 p.m. This function is open only to members and their families; so mind, no guest this time. The managing committee of the Gymkhana has, however, decided to hold a Social for members and their guests on New Year's Day. This function will be held from 7 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. Since this is the only function in Bandra on that day, I am sure it is going to be a swell affair so those of you who are out for fun ought not to miss this.

AT THE JAY CLUB.

Talking about the Gymkhana's function reminds me of the Jay Club, Bandra, whose various activities have many a time been reported in this column. On December 23, I am told, this Club is to hold their second annual X'mas Tree and Social. This promises to be a gala affair, and I understand is to close up in the early hours of the morning.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 45	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 33	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 55

B. P. C. C. Publicity Officers

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

At a meeting of the Propaganda Committee of the B.P.C.C. held on December, 1936 Messrs. P. R. Lele and S. K. Patil have been appointed as the Secretaries of the Publicity Committee.

It appears that at about 9 p.m. on Saturday, the clothes of Bundabai wife of Jabaji caught fire from a burning lamp and she sustained severe burns. She was removed to hospital, where she died next morning.

The inquest is fixed for Monday.

ALLOCATION OF SEATS BETWEEN PARLE & ANDHERI

Meeting, For Want Of Quorum Adjourned To Jan. 3

ANDHERI, Sunday.

As a sequel to the demands of the public of Vile Parle the Collector of Bombay Suburban District has requested the Vile Parle Municipality to reconsider the question of the allocation of seats between the limits of Vile Parle and Andheri.

A special general meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality was called this morning for this purpose but the Vile Parle members in a group remained absent. Hence for want of quorum no meeting could be held to-day.

The adjourned meeting will be held on January 3.

Latest Hours Of Posting

Friday the 25th December 1936, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Christmas" the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Homeward English Mails closing at the Bombay General Post Office on the 26th December 1936.

Unregd. correspondence upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 2 on each article. From 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence upto 7-0 p.m. on Thursday.

Regd. correspondence with late fee of annas 2 on each article. From 7-0 a.m. to 8-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Regd. correspondence for U. K. only with late fee of annas 2 on each article. From 7 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcel upto 6-0 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders upto 3-0 p.m. on Thursday.

2. Posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O. before the above mentioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub Offices.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Spirituous Medicines

Provincial excise restrictions have resulted in the creation of veritable barriers against the free movement of inter-provincial trade generally. Its adverse effect on the case of indigenous spirituous medicinal preparations has been particularly severe. The excise duty on the preparations is not uniform and is abnormally high in certain provinces. Bombay is pointed out as the worst instance in this regard. The transport and movement in the case of spirituous medicines, moreover, are controlled by a system of import and export permits which works to the great handicap of business in this line. Representations to provincial Governments have not so far evoked any tangible response. Whatever relief has been given is considered by the trade as totally inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Plea For Uniform Rules

Mr. B. D. Amin, who takes a keen interest in the work of the All-India Industries Conference and has addressed the Government of India on the work of that body, has now made a personal appeal to the Viceroy together with a special memorandum on the spirit and pharmaceutical industry in India. He pleads for uniform excise rules for all provinces in the interests of an industry which is vitally linked with the problem of rural health. The indiscriminate distinction made in the case of indigenous medicinal preparations will be obvious to all when it is known that similar products imported into India do not suffer from the handicaps and vexatious restrictions of exorbitant excise duties and the permit system. Once the tariff duty is paid at the port of entry, they enjoy unrestricted freedom of transport and movement.

End The Barriers

Mr. Amin points out that this discrimination has badly affected the manufacture of genuine indigenous stuff and encourages the circulation of spurious material, much to the danger of public health in this country. The lack of any proper drug control has only aggravated the position. The establishment of a Bio-Assay Standardisation Laboratory in Calcutta, though a welcome move, cannot bring that speedy remedy that the Indian industry badly needs. Mr. Amin, therefore, wants that speedy measures should be taken at least to put the indigenous spirituous products on the same footing as the products imported from over-seas. This can only be done by the complete removal of the existing barriers.

VARIETY OF ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS

TILAK NAGAR, (By Mail).

The Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition will be open from 25th to December 31, 1936. It will open daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 5 p.m. Admission fee: Annas four from 25th to 31st December, 1936 and two annas from 26th to 31st December, 1936.

Khadi Section

DEMONSTRATION.

Processes of hand ginning, carding and slivering, spinning on Taklis and different varieties of Charkhas, hand weaving cotton and wool and village self-sufficiency in clothing.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

Varieties of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics produced in different provinces with their special features. Charts, diagrams, maps, posters, illustrative of the progress and economic value of Khadi.

KHADI BAZAR.

50 shops from different provinces for sale of varieties of Khadi to suit varying tastes and purses.

Other Village Industries

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Process by hand:

(1) Paddy cereals, oil seeds, sugarcane—for manufacture of sugar.

Plaintain.

(2) Village Industries and Handicrafts:—Bee-keeping, mat-weaving, wicker work, rope-making, coir-making, pottery, Lacquerware, carpentry, smithy, preparation of salt from earth, paper manufacture, bangle making.

Illustrated by suitable charts, diagrams and posters.

EXHIBITS COURT.

Selected Exhibits of articles of village manufacture and handicrafts, paintings, pictures, manuscripts valuable bearing on Maratha history.

Cattle Wealth Of India

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Demonstration:—Model cattle shed, Gowshala, dairying, disposal of cow-dung and refuse, cattle feeds, Veterinary aid, improvement of breeding, and cow protection.

UTILIZATION OF DEAD ANIMALS (CHARMALAYA.)

Demonstration: — Curing and tanning of hides and skins. Manufacture of leather goods. Art ware from leather-Sriniketan. Preparatitn of bone meal as manure.

Rural Reconstruction

Adult Literacy: Demonstration of easy methods of instruction of adults in Marathi and Urdu.

Adult Education: Charts, diagrams, posters and slides.

Common National Languages: Hindi Prachar.

Temperance: Propaganda by Prhibition League of India.

Swadeshi: Propaganda by Allahabad Swadeshi League.

Removal of Untouchability: Campaign by Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Art And Culture

Art Gallery: Exhibits bearing on rural life arranged by Sjt. Nandalal Bose of Shantiniketan.

Side-lights on Maratha History: Selected specimens of Maratha social, life, culture and history.

Art work on leather: Handicraft products from Sriniketan, Khamgaon Rashtriya Shala.

Bazar: Twenty-five shops for sale of village and other handmade products including shops conducted by women national organisations of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Amusements And Recreations

Soya bean restaurant, Lele's wax works, nurseries and daily programme of music, powadas, kirtans, and physical feats.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF DADOBA'S GRAMMAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya the following programme has been arranged to celebrate the centenary of the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudkar's Grammar.

Monday, 21st December, at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon.—President: Mr. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.B. Speakers: Prof. K. G. Datar, M.A., Elphinstone College, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker, B.A., Superintendent, Municipal Schools, Bombay, Mr. V. S. Sohani, (Rajaram Mohanroy School), Mr. Shripad K. Naik.

On all the three days, Mr. B. S. Turkhad, will read portions of the summary of the opinions received from the teachers and Marathi writers and authors on Dadoba's grammar.

All the above meetings are being held under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya.

On the 24th of this month, a programme has been arranged at village Turkhad at 5 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Samant, Founder, ex-Principal, Bassein High School.

There will be an exhibition of all the publications by the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang Turkhadkar.

PATHE Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Ph. 41561.

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Ray Milland • Elizabeth Patterson
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1936

FAIZPUR CONGRESS

With the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and other prominent leaders at Faizpur the Congress season may be said to have already begun, and for the next several days the minds of millions of Indians will be turned to Faizpur for lead and inspiration. The site a few miles from this small town has been deliberately chosen as a venue for a Congress Session to emphasise in a decisive manner, the new trends in Congress policy to make the Congress, as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru put it in his last presidential address, a body not only for the masses but also of the masses. When the choice of the venue was made, very few realised the enormous difficulties in providing the barest amenities to thousands of men and women in such a remote place. And when the difficulties did confront the organisers, very few felt confident that the session would be a success, if it were possible at all. But the enthusiasm for the new policy worked as a magic. The villagers around Faizpur rose up to the occasion and made light of the difficulties. In a sense they gave the lead. And their leaders, now put upon their honour, could not afford to lag behind. Leftists and Rightists, Socialists and non-Socialists, all communities and all Nationalist parties united so far at least as to make the Congress Session a success. Thus it was that all the difficulties that were either inevitable in the daring experiment or were created by the opponents of the Congress were got over as fast they cropped up. Fresh wells were sunk, fresh roads were laid out and a veritable town has been planned in the midst of fields and pastures. And the experiment of holding a Congress Session in a village promises to be a complete success.

The New Policy

Far more important than the session is the new policy of which the session is symbolic, the policy of making the Congress an organisation of the masses fit and ready for mass action whenever it is found necessary. Lokamanya Tilak was the first Congress leader to take the message of Swaraj to the masses in Maharashtra and Karnatak and several other parts of the country. Gandhiji next carried that message to every nook and corner of the country, and history will for ever record how nobly the common people of the Frontier responded to the message. Pundit Jawaharlal is now carrying the message to its logical conclusion by striving to get the masses themselves in the vanguard of the struggle for Poorna Swaraj, under which they will have their full share in the government of the country. The most gratifying feature of this latest phase of Congress policy is the admirable response to it from the masses themselves. The peasants have been roused to a consciousness of their rights and responsibilities and of the need for organisation as they were never before. Everywhere you hear of the awakening of the Kisans and of their numerous conferences organised with the help of Congress leaders; and over 30,000 peasants are expected to visit the Faizpur Session of the Congress. The stage is, therefore, appropriately set for the promulgation of the new Congress agrarian programme and, in general, the programme of establishing more contacts with the masses.

Vote For Freedom

The new policy of the Congress should not be misunderstood. Because it is said that Congress is going to be made a body "of the masses", that slogan should not be understood to mean that the Congress is going to have nothing to do with the so-called classes, upper or middle. The Congress stands for the classes as well as the masses. Only, it is found necessary to emphasise the interests of the masses just because they have so long been woefully neglected and because the masses form an overwhelming majority of the population. Nor should one misinterpret the Congress attitude or that of Pundit Jawaharlal towards the zamindars. The Congress has not proposed to abolish the zamindari system itself. If ever in the future it is found necessary to abolish it or change it radically, it goes without saying that, as emphasized by the Pundit himself again and again, the zamindars will be given equitable compensation. This is so well understood by most people that many zamindars and other propertied interests have been most friendly towards the Congress. Many Congress candidates for the ensuing elections belong to the upper or middle classes. In short the Congress stands for the nation as a whole and for that very reason and another that the Congress stands for complete independence the whole nation supports it, both at the elections and in other spheres. In his stirring address to the people of Trichinopoly Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel rightly said: "To vote for Congress is to vote for freedom; to vote against Congress is to vote for slavery". Now the classes as well as the masses in India are a subject people. But under the Swaraj that the Congress stands for the masses as well as the classes will be free, economically and politically.

Radhakrishnan's Protest

Sir S. Radhakrishnan's protest against the failure of the British Government to consult India in the recent crisis in England may do justice to his sentiments but it is irrelevant. And it ignores the harsh reality of India's constitutional position. There was no "discriminatory treatment" for the very simple reason that India is a dependency and not a constitutional unit, her so-called Government neither represents, by any stretch of constitutional imagination, nor is responsible to, the people of India. It is a subordinate branch of the British Government and being what it is, it too need not have been, as it was not, consulted.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan would have been quite correct if he had pointed to this incident—by no means the only or even an important one—as showing the humiliating position of India and as an Indian and patriot he should have protested against the latter. The famous Indian philosopher advised Indian students to follow the example of disciplined democracy in Britain. Here too he skips over one important intermediate stage. They have first to establish sovereign democracy in India. And we do hope Sir Radhakrishnan knows exactly what democracy means.

Arya Samajists' Support To Congress

A number of Arya Samaj leaders in U. P., the Punjab and Bihar, including Acharya Ram Deo, Pandit Deo Sharma, Pandit Nardeo Shastri and Prof. Indra, have issued a manifesto urging Arya Samajists to give their wholehearted support to Congress candidates at the ensuing legislative elections. They rightly hold that Congress is the only organisation which has worked hard for the liberation of the motherland and which is determined to fight till the goal of complete independence is achieved. They condemn communalism in all shapes and forms and commend the bold stand of the Congress against it. The loyalty to the Congress of Hindu leaders like Pandit Malaviya and those who have issued the manifesto in question should induce even the communalist Hindus to support Congress candidates whole-heartedly. What Congress is fighting for is democratic Swaraj under which no one, be he a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Parsi, need have any fear as to his legitimate rights.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Among the minor reflections that arose in England out of the events of December 10 were these. At the end of the week we had lived under three Kings within one year.

Edward VIII's reign has no coinage. His postage stamps will continue at least till after the Coronation of the new King, George VI. The Prayer-book will have to be altered again, although large numbers of the new Prayer-book had been printed. The little article celebrating King Edward's Coronation which the multiple stores had on hand were thought now to be unsaleable. However, on the night of December 10, when Edward VIII announced his decision to abdicate, they were being bought eagerly as memorials. The same may happen to the Edward Coronation pottery.

Coronation Mug

A friend met a manufacturer from the Midlands on the night of December 10. He expected to find him in the doldrums, for his particular speciality is the Coronation Mug.

He was in high spirits, and confided to our friend that during the afternoon he had been able to sell nearly the whole of the mugs already manufactured in readiness for the Coronation. The mugs, of course, bear the portrait of King Edward VIII. The manufacturer said that there was quite a rush for these mugs as souvenirs of the Coronation which did not take place.

Odd how everybody takes to collecting something or other sooner or later. We noticed people peeping in post office to buy sets of King Edward stamps. Most post offices are already short of the twopenny-ha'penny one.

Ill Omen

When the King Edward stamps were first on view a critic had remarked on the fact that the King's head was shown looking into darkness, an unhappy design. But that designer designed better than he knew. The stamps have proved to be of ill-omen.

Here is another incident of the ill-omen. As King Edward VIII walked sorrowfully behind King George's coffin from King's Cross to Westminster in January, a strange mishap occurred to the State Imperial Crown—the ball of diamonds and the cross became detatched from the crown, which rested on a velvet cushion on the royal coffin. As the gun-carriage crossed the tramlines at the junction of Theobolds-road and Southampton-row, the cross fell to the ground.

King Edward was apparently undisturbed by the incident, but later turned and spoke to his brother the Duke of York. "Is it an omen?" whispered the vast crowd that saw the incident.

Ages Of Kings

King George VI was 41 on Monday, December 14—a little more than a year younger than his brother.

Both kings have come to the throne at a considerably earlier age than the two previous monarchs, for King George V succeeded at 45 and King Edward VII at 59. It is a curious historical circumstance that most of the Edwards ascended the throne young—four in boyhood. Edward VI. was 10 when he succeeded. Edward V. 13. Edward III. 15, and Edward IV. 19. The first two Edwards were 23 and 33 respectively on accession. There are three other examples of an early call to the throne. Queen Victoria was 13. Charles II. 19, and George III. 22, when crowned.

The crown came latest in life to King William IV. at the age of 64. King Edward VII was 59 when he succeeded. Britain's longest lived monarchs have been Queen Victoria and King George III., both of whom lived to the age of 81. Next came King George II. at 77, King William IV. at 71, and King George V. at 70. Of the other kings and queens whose ages are authentically recorded all died before attaining the age of 70.

A Record

Those of us born before the death of Queen Victoria in January 1901, have lived to enjoy the record of British history. Never before has it been possible for anyone at the comparatively tender age of thirty-six to say he or she has lived under five Sovereigns.

A young man born just before the death of Cromwell on September 3, 1658, could have said by the time he was thirty that he had lived under five rulers, but only three of them could have been Sovereigns—Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, who must count as one in the matter of records. Cromwell himself and Richard Cromwell were, of course, more in the nature of Presidents of a republic than Sovereigns.

14th Century Formula

When King Edward VIII gave his assent to the bill recognising his Act of Abdication he did so in a

(Continued on page 8 Col 5)

OUR LONDON LETTER

King Edward's Abdication—And After

By Our Own Correspondent

LONDON Dec. 12. (By Air Mail.)

The King of yesterday is the commoner of to-day. In the House of Commons the Left lined up with the Right against the King because they believed that if they acceded to the wishes of their monarch against the wishes of His Ministers a dangerous precedent would be set. But they did not pause to ask the Prime Minister why an advice of the kind that was tendered to the King on such a simple matter was given without first obtaining the views of people whose opinion count in the country, who are entitled to speak on behalf of the people of the land. As Professor Laski told his students at the London School of Economics, the Prime Minister's advice to the King was wrong but not one Labour leader made this clear to the Prime Minister when the Party supported the Government against the King's wishes. At least for future guidance the leader of the Labour Party should have expressed a view that the Party did not see any wrong in allowing the King to marry the woman of his choice though it could not oppose the Prime Minister at that stage as it would have meant introducing a dangerous constitutional precedent which may recoil on the Party when it may come in power.

Labour Party's Failure

The Labour leaders, obsessed by the thought that the King was going Fascist refused to remember that the young King ever since he came on the Throne had tried to serve his people in a new spirit. He had made it his business to understand the grievances of his people even by displeasing the Ministers. They should not have overlooked the fact that for the last few months the relations between the King and His Ministers were not satisfactory. The attitude of the majority of the Ministers towards the King, since his visit to the depressed areas was somewhat hostile to him. They should not have failed to notice the change in the tone of the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" long before the Simpson crisis came on the surface. At the same time, nobody could have failed to understand how the disgruntled Conservatives were attempting to dislodge their Party leader by gathering round the King. When there is friction and there are two contending parties, the attitude of the third Party is not that of preferring the lesser evil. The third party should play its cards well in order to neutralise the influence in the country of the two contending parties. However, the Labour Party failed to take the chance and pleaded that the step taken by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet was the right one.

Who Precipitated The Crisis?

The Prime Minister by one of his earlier statements left an impression on the people of this country that the crisis was precipitated by the King himself. Naturally, there was a feeling that the King was indiscreet in seeking the permission of the Ministers to his marriage with Mrs. Simpson. The Labour Party believed Mr. Baldwin only to realise in that momentous debate on December 10 that it was the Prime Minister who opened conversation on the subject, though as a personal friend, with the King. As early as in October last the Prime Minister felt worried by the Press propaganda carried on in America. That itself was a clear indication that the Prime Minister was using some excuse to bring the King face to face with matters which were not of much import. It is not the first time that the American press has indulged in such a propaganda. Nor is it the first time that a British monarch was attempting to do something that was not done by any of his past predecessors. For instance, George IV was a Prince of Wales when he married Mrs. Fitzherbert secretly. Of course, this will be acceptable to Mr. Baldwin and to the Archbishop of Canterbury since George IV when he married the woman he was not a King. This is at the same time understandable enough when one realises not only that she was a Catholic and that under the Act of Settlement (1689) he would have been forced to forfeit the succession if he had acknowledged the marriage, but also that as Prince of Wales he could not marry without the consent of George III. Yet he married her alright, and he also kept the throne. On one occasion he allowed Fox to make a statement in the House of Commons saying that the story of the marriage was "a wicked falsehood." Not only that, but as his debts piled up, and as it was only possible to persuade his father to pay them for him by making another marriage he went so far as to marry his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick. This he did in 1795 but there was no divorce! Similarly we can recall these days the tradition of quiet domestic happiness associated with some of the British crowned heads of the past. We should remember the fidelity of Henry VIII, the straightforward manliness of Charless II the happy scenes in the homes of the first four Georges, or the stern Victorian morality of the Edward VII and then ask ourselves whether Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Attlee, and Sir Archibald Sinclair were right in not allowing King Edward VIII to marry a woman who had sought legal process to separate from her former husbands. Moreover the courts in giving her the two divorces had never put any blemishes on her. Yet when King Edward wanted to be the third husband of this woman, the Church and the Pulpit, the Press and the Platform were summoned to denounce him.

People With The King

The truth of the matter is, as Mr. Bernard Shaw stated after the abdication of the King, the King did not abdicate because of his intention to marry Mrs Simpson nor did he consult Parliament in the matter. Parliamen. has, as usual, been humbuged by the Cabinet, for Mr. Baldwin must have known for weeks past what was going to happen, and yet has had to announce solemnly day after day, that matters were still in suspense. "The irrevocable step" by the King was taken before the House had a chance to discuss it or to move on it. Mr Shaw asserts that it is very important that it should be thoroughly understood especially in America, that on the question of the King's marriage the sympathies of the man in the street were unmistakably with the King and with the Lady he desires to marry. The opposition to the marriage though it was intense in Catholic circles, was in the lump quite negligible.

However, after all the excitement of the last eight days, once again as Mr. Shaw says, there is a calm sea and a prosperous voyage for all parties, with perhaps Mr. Edward Windsor present at the Coronation of the new King as a sardonic spectator.

In singing praises of the King the British Press has discovered faults and flaws in the former Monarch, who was until he fell out with the advice of his Minister the epitome of all virtue. The "Times" which had taken a leading hand, worthy of the Old Guard, in the Cabinet's attempt either to control the King or to force him to abdicate now says: "There was something lacking in himself." To this the 'Daily Herald' has added "He was tragically unfitted for Kingship." According to the "News Chronicle" "he lacked just the requisite fibre to stay the tremendous course." If these comments are fair, the Press should not have boosted him when he ascended the throne. Those who want to decide who will be Queen of England should ask a simple question to themselves as to whether they ever decide who should be the King of England when they know that they come across a Monarch who is "tragically unfitted for Kingship" or who is "wayward and undisciplined."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A SIGNIFICANT HINT

Signor Mussolini never makes a secret of his views. He in fact insists on repeating them which is a well-deserved snub to people who with pathetic lack of courage to face him and the implications of his opinions irritate him by not believing what he proclaims from the house-tops. But while he has again proclaimed, in a speech at Littoria, that Italians deny the fable of perpetual peace we do not doubt but that votaries of peace will refuse to take up the challenge. And, of course, they will meekly submit to the Roman conqueror's defiant boast that "all their African accounts had been settled." But what does he mean by "others" which still "remained"? Does he refer to the Mediterranean? If so, the reactions of the British Government will deserve to be watched with interest.

HEINOUS CRIMES!

Twenty-nine Germans in Essen have been sentenced from one to two years' imprisonment because they declined to give the Hitler salute, serve the army or subscribe to the Winter Help Fund. We are not surprised that they should have been punished. Pacifism is treachery to Nazi civilization and refusal to give the Hitler salute is a denial of the god of Nazi civilization. Both, in the Germany of to-day, are crimes of a particularly heinous kind and, therefore, what is surprising is the mildness of the retribution meted out to the offenders. We note that these unfortunate men are members of the International Bible Readers' Association. And yet almost half of Europe, including Britain, entertains open or sneaking preference for Nazi Germany over Soviet Russia in the name of——Christian civilization.

WANTED SEARCHING INQUIRY.

According to the latest official information about the Poidih colliery explosion in Bengal, the number of persons "involved in the disaster" is 203, but it is feared that there is little possibility of the persons trapped underground being saved. This loss of lives is probably the heaviest in the mine disasters that have taken place during the last two years and this is said to be the fourth disaster in the current year. These facts call for a searching inquiry not only into the circumstances that have led to the present disaster but also into the reasons why explosions are getting so frequent. It will not do to dismiss the disaster with a superficial inquiry on the complacent plea that accidents are inevitable in coal mines. Measures, however costly, must be taken to minimise the risks.

HIGH-HANDED

It is inexcusable high-handedness on the part of the Tanjore Municipal Commissioner to have served a notice on the Secretary of the local Congress Committee asking him to remove within three days the National Flag hoisted on the municipal site. Evidently, on account of the many triumphs of the Congress in municipal and legislative elections, the Congress flag acts as a red rag on anti-Congressmen. But the Commissioner ought to respect the wishes of the people, and, as the Secretary of the Congress Committee pertinently points out in his reply to the notice, since the Madras Government themselves have permitted the use of the national flag on the Corporation building, it does not lie with a Municipal Commissioner to object to its use.

"FAIZPUR CONGRESS GUIDE"

The Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress has done well in publishing a Guide (Marathi) for the information of the public. It is available for the modest price of four annas, and its hundred pages contain a variety of information. Apart from the details of the Tilak Nagar arrangements, the brochure gives a rapid historical survey of Maharashtra in general and Khandesh in particular. An attempt is also made to trace the development of the Congress movement during the last fifty years and especially the part played by Maharashtra in freedom's fight. The guide also serves as a tourist guide as it gives a list of the important religious, historical and artistic centres in Maharashtra with brief notes. We trust this guide is being published in English and Hindustani as well. For it is obvious that the need of a guide will be felt much more by those who come from the other provinces than the Maharashtrians themselves.

WITHOUT COMMENT

TOKIO December 19.

Japan's concern over the situation in China led to the foreign minister's informing the Chinese Ambassador in Japan that Japan would disapprove of any compromise between Chinese Central Government and Rebels.—Reuter.

* * * *

Mr. Khaparde, the C. P. Minister has definitely denied that he is standing on the Congress ticket.

We are profoundly thankful to him. The persistence of the allegation against Congress, despite protests, had become a nuisance to it.

* * * *

Sir Radha Krishnan, is reported in a speech in London, to have protested against the failure of the British Government in the recent "grave constitutional crisis."

He shouldn't. There is more in this "discriminatory treatment", as he calls it, of India than the Radha Krishnan Philosophy dreams of.

* * * *

"Lord Brabourne's second official visit to Ahmedabad made timely touch with the capital of Gujarat on the eve of the reforms."

—Bori Bundar.

Even more accurately on the eve of elections, says a Congressman.

* * * *

Speaking the other day at a women's meeting Sir H. P. Mody confessed that whenever he opened his mouth to speak he put his foot into it.

And yet there are sceptics who doubt if he is capable of wriggles and twists.

* * * *

At a reception in London, Sir Reza Ali, India's Agent-General in South Africa, spoke with gratification of improvement in the condition of Indians in South Africa and referred gratefully to the help rendered by the Union Government.

The treatment for heart trouble which he underwent in Vienna seems to have proved almost an exaggerated success.

* * * *

Apropos of Nazi action taken against a Bible Readers' Association for declining to give the Hitler salute and serve the Nazi army, we decline to offer any views until we have had the authoritative opinion on the subject of Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. A. P. Sabavala.

* * * *

We read in the Press that, ten years ago, de Valera jokingly said that he would go on his first aeroplane flight with Lindberg. This has now come true.

But this is nothing compared to many more difficult prophetic jokes that Ireland's President is the habit of bringing off regularly.

* * * *

"We Italians" says Dictator Mussolini, "deny the fable of perpetual peace".

Which denial he has proved with glorious Roman thoroughness in his own person and action.

* * * *

Il Duce's achievement, however, does not stop there. He has also exploded the myth of European civilisation and humanitarianism—other leaders of civilisation humbly submitting.

* * * *

By the way, Il Duce also declared that "all their African accounts were settled but others remained."

Will Eden and Chamberlain conjure up the famous spirit of realism in regard to these too?

* * * *

Another Soviet steamer carrying cargo to Belgium has been set on fire by a Spanish insurgent cruiser.

In the interest of peace, we earnestly hope, the Non-Intervention Committee will arrest the spread of the conflagration by throwing cold water on—the whole incident.

* * * *

Orator: "My friends, if we were to turn and look ourselves squarely in the face, what should we find we needed most."

Voice from the crowd: "A rubber neck".

Radhakrishnan Accuses Br. Govt.

Discriminatory Treatment Of India In Not Consulting Her In King's Crisis

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The British Government's failure to consult India in the recent crisis would have been characterised as discriminatory treatment, declared Sir Radhakrishnan at the Annual Dinner of Indian Students' Union at which Sir Ewart Greaves proposed the toast.

Tribute To Br. Democracy!

Sir Radhakrishnan responded and paid glowing tribute to the calmness of British public in recent weeks and exhorted Indian students and others to follow the example of disciplined democracy in Britain.—Reuter.

Congress-Week Commences With Mahatma's Arrival

Gandhiji Escorted In Special Car From Bhusawal To Tilaknagar

TILAKNAGAR (Congress Camp), Dec. 20.
(Congress Special Service.)

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai arrived early this morning at Tilaknagar. Mr. Shanker Rao Dev, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Patwardhan G. O. C. of Congress Volunteers, Professor Bhagat and few others received him at Bhusaval from where he was escorted in special car to his quarters outside the Congress Camp. At Gandhiji's request all demonstrations and public receptions were avoided and he was quietly taken to his quarters to the disappointment of many people who had gathered at Savda to have his 'darshan'.

With the arrival of Gandhiji Congress week may be said to have commenced and members of the Reception Committee will have the benefit of his advice and guidance in giving final touches to the arrangements and to Gandhiji's great conception of holding Congress right in the heart of villages with village simplicity and rustic surroundings and also rustic mode of life which all delegates and visitors will be enjoined upon to live during their stay at Tilaknagar.

VISITORS AND DELEGATES POUR IN

To those coming from towns, conditions at Tilaknagar may appear at first sight very depressing and it may take some time to accustom themselves to the conditions here but imagination and natural surroundings might afford necessary corrective and make life easier gradually. Tilaknagar already is humming with life. Large numbers of visitors and delegates have already arrived and every train touching Savda is bringing full loads for Tilaknagar.

At 9-30 a.m. Gandhiji accompanied by Mahadev Desai, Mr. Shanker Roa Dev and Mr. Patwardhan, G. O. C., and other officials entered Tilaknagar and was shown round all arrangements being made for success of Congress.

Gandhiji looked very much improved in health and in his usual sweet smiles made detailed enquiries and offered suggestions wherever necessary.—United Press Congress Special.

MAHATMA TO TOUR TRAVANCORE

TILAK NAGAR (Congress Camp), December 20.

Ten Kisan marchers who started on their march on December 12 from Deolali covered 120 miles till yesterday when they arrived at Chalisgaon where a mass meeting was held late in the night.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik addressing the Kisan marchers said that they had come into prominence due to the order served on them at Nandgaon prohibiting militant songs. Faizpur Kisan Congress, he said, was sure to prove a starting point for a new country-wide Kisan movement.

The marchers whose ranks are swelling, are expected to reach Bhusaval on December 24 and Faizpur the next day when peasants from the surrounding villages headed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Swami Sajanand, Mr. M. N. Roy and others are expected to accord them a cordial reception. These marchers will be accommodated in a special camp at reduced rates. Besides attending the Kisan Conference they will go out on Prabhat Pherries every morning singing national songs and leaders will address their meetings almost every day.—United Press Congress Special.

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" ARRIVAL AT FAIZPUR.

TILAK NAGAR (Congress Camp), December 19.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived at Tilak Nagar from Wardha this evening. Though his visit was kept secret, nearly 1,000 people gathered at Ranade Gate of Tilak Nagar to receive him.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo who accompanied the "Frontier Gandhi" from the Savda Station took him to the hut specially constructed for him.—United Press Congress Special.

SARDAR LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

Receives Rs. 2,500 Purse Towards Patel Purse Fund

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel returned here this morning on the completion of his Tamil Nad Tour, and left for Bombay by the express. Before his departure Mr. Patel received a purse of Rs. 2,500 on behalf of Marwaris and Multanis, as the first instalment of their contribution to the Patel Purse Fund.—A. P.

Tragic Death Of 2nd-Lt. Munn

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 20.

The death occurred on the 17th instant from concussion of 2nd-Lieutenant K. E. Munn of 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, stationed at Secunderabad. It appears that the deceased officer was motor-cycling to a friend's place, on the night of the 16th, when the machine, while traversing a broken road, skidded and struck an electric standard. Lt. Munn was thrown off, and sustained serious head injuries. He was picked up by a passer-by and later removed to the British Military Hospital at Trimulgherry, where despite prompt medical attention he lapsed into unconsciousness after midnight and succumbed to his injuries a few hours later.

The deceased was interred in the military cemetery the same evening with full military honours. He was the son of Mrs. K. E. B. Mackenzie Kennedy of Innerpeffray Lodge, Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland, and of the late Mr. L. Munn O.B.E. once Geological Adviser to the Nizam's Government.—A. P.

GOVT. ACTION DISAPPROVED

Sequel To Refusal to Lift Disqualification Of Govindanand

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

At a public meeting held on Thursday night under the auspices of the Karachi District Congress Committee in the Kaliqadina Hall, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa presiding, a resolution was adopted disapproving the action of the Sind Government in not removing the "disqualification" of Swami Govindanand, incurred by him in the last Civil Disobedience movement, to stand for the Sind Assembly elections.—United Press.

ROLE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE IN NATION BUILDING

The anniversary of the Maharashtra Seva Mandal and its sub-institutes, the Maharashtra Vyayam Shala, Volunteer Corps, Band Troop and Sports Club, was celebrated on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai at the Ganesh Maidan, Lalbaugh.

Exquisite gymnastic and physical feats including Lathi, Banati, and Lezim were exhibited on the occasion.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai complimented the Mandal on its good exhibition. He also stressed the role of Physical culture in building up a healthy Nation.

"MADRAS LOYAL TO CONGRESS"

Sardar Patel Completes Tamilnad Tour And Leaves For Bombay

MADRAS, December 20.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee accompanied by Miss Maniben Patel, Mr. Satyamurti and others arrived in Madras at 6-30 this morning from tour in Tamilnad and after two hours' halt at Mr. Satyamurti's residence left for Bombay by Bombay Express at 8-30.

There was a large and distinguished gathering present at the platform which included Mr. C. Rajagopalacharlar, Mr. Satyamurti Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathy and Messrs. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Bhaktavalsalam, Kumaraswami Raja, T. Prakasam and other leaders and workers.

Sardar Patel is being accompanied by Mr. Raja Goapalachari, Mr. Satyamurti and some Andhra leaders who, it is understood, will discuss with him further nominations of Congress candidates in Madras.

Mr. Satyamurti will get down at Arkonam and return to Madras while Mr. Rajagopalacharj travels up to Renigunta. Andhra leaders will accompany Sardar Patel till Raichur.

While the train moved he was profusely garlanded and greeted with cries of Sardar Patel-ki-Jai.

In the course of a talk with a "United Press" representative the Sardar said that he had enjoyed his tour and was highly impressed by the loyalty of the people of Madras to Congress. But he was not keeping good health and the journey had brought on him cold and throat trouble. Sardar Patel directly goes to Bombay and there takes his ticket for Faizpur.—United Press.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION AT MADRAS

MADRAS, December 20.

It is proposed to organise an Exhibition of Japanese arts and crafts in Madras City during the Christmas Week.

It is not commonly known that Japan which India has so far learnt to associate only with cheap factory manufactures of middling quality, has a highly developed system of cottage industries and is the producer of handmade porcelain and lacquer ware of the most exquisite quality constituting as it were the aristocracy of the world's cottage products.

SUBLIME PIECES.

These sublime pieces of Japanese artware have never been brought over to India before, though from time to time, those who have had the good fortune of visiting the Kimono-land in recent years have been profoundly impressed by the high artistic quality of its handicrafts.

It is expected that this exhibition apart from opening to Indian view a chapter of Japanese artistic-cum-economic activity, which was till now closed to it, will lead to the creation of a similar department of cottage industries in this country.

All the exhibits intended for public view at the exhibition have already been received by the organisers free of cost in this country. It is expected that some of the pieces that are being exhibited will also be available for sale.—United Press.

Travelling Public's Voice To Be Heard Now

P. AND T. R. ASSOCIATION ALLOWED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has received a letter from the Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, inviting the Association to elect a representative on the local Advisory Committee for its current term, which expires in May 1938.

It will be remembered that the Association has been agitating for sometime for representation on the local advisory Committees of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, contending that representation to the Association would mean direct representation of the travelling public.—A. P.

17 Months' Detention Without Trial

Petition To Govt. Of Bengal To Withdraw Restrictions Rejected

MST. BIMALA SUNDARI BASU'S PATHETIC APPEAL TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

ALLAHABAD, December 20.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has released for publication a letter, dated 9th December, 1936, received by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, from Mst. Bimala Sundari Basu, whose only earning son is now in detention in Bengal. In forwarding the letter to the press, Acharya Kriplani comments that, "it is typical of the many letters that have been pouring in from time to time from friends and relations of the detenus. The letter is given as it is without any addition or alteration. It will give the general public some idea of what our countrymen are going through for their political convictions. We must take all of them to be innocent till they are placed before an impartial judicial tribunal and have received an open and fair trial."

The following is the full text of the letter:—

"Respected Sir,

Humbly and respectfully I beg to draw your attention to the following facts for favourable consideration:—

(1) That our family consists of 7 members—myself (a widow), one unmarried daughter and 5 sons (3 of whom are minors). (2) That my eldest son Sm. Panchanan Bose, is the only earning member of our family. He has been practising law as a pleader at Barisal since 1929. We are all dependants on him. My second son is not capable of earning anything. (3) That in January 1935, my eldest son, Sm. Panchanan Bose, was arrested under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, but after a month he was released. (4) That on the 3rd August 1935, the District Magistrate of Backarganj served a notice under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act upon Sm. Panchanan Bose restraining his movements very severely. In obedience to that order he had to shift from his old Baithak Khana to another house within the area fixed by the District Magistrate. Under the restrictions he cannot go outside the limited area even in the day-time; cannot remain absent from the place of residence from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.; cannot converse or communicate with students, teaching staff, and persons not being permanent resident of the Backerganj District, etc. Besides these there are various other restrictions too. (5) That although Sm. Panchanan Bose has been permitted nominally to practise law as a pleader, he can earn a little thereby.

NOTICE FOR VACATING BAITHAK KHANA

(6) That Sm. Panchanan Bose has been strictly obeying the order of the District Magistrate for these 17 months, but to our great misfortune the Superintendent of Police, Barisal, recently served a notice on him for vacating his present Baithak Khana. In obedience to this, Sm. Panchanan Bose has shifted his residence to another house. In consequence of this all his clients have deserted him. Now he takes meal in the day-time from a hotel, but remains without food at night as he cannot go outside then. (7) That I myself as well as my son, Sm. Panchanan Bose, applied to the District Magistrate begging his mercy, but got no reply. (8) That a few months ago, I submitted a petition to the Government of Bengal for showering mercy upon us, so as to withdraw all the restrictions imposed upon Sm. Panchanan Bose and to grant subsisting allowance for our family, but to our great misfortune, the petition was rejected. (9) That owing to continued troubles and impediments, in the way of earning of my son Sm. Panchanan Bose, we had to incur a heavy debt. Now we are in starving condition. (10) Under the circumstances, I most fervently appeal to your generous soul for showing sympathy and rendering all sorts of help and assistance to this distressed and starving widow and her children."—United Press.

Congress Candidates In Madras

NOMINATIONS APPROVED BY SARDAR PATEL

COIMBATORE: (By Mail).

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Parliamentary Committee has issued the following statement:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has approved the following candidates for the Provincial Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislative Council.

Madras Legislative Assembly

GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES.

CHINGLEPET DISTRICT: Conjeevaram Taluq (Rural) Dr. P. S. Srinivasan. Chingleput: Maduranthakam Taluq (Rural) K. Bhashyam. Saidapet Division (Rural) P. Natesa Mudaliar. Trivellore Division (Rural) M. Bhakthavatsalamco South Art District: Tindivonem Gingeo Taluq (Rural) R Venkatasubha Reddiar. Villupuram Taluq (Rural) S. Chidambaram Iyer. Cuddalore Division (Rural) Sitarama Reddiar. Tanjore District: Tanpore and Pattukhottai Divisions (Rural) Nadimuthu Pillai. Mannargudi Division (Rural) A. Vedaratnam Pillai. Kumbakonam cum Tanjore Municipalities V. Bhavuraga Iyengar. Negapatam Division (Rural) A. M. P. Subbaraya Chettiar. Trichinopoly District: Trichy (Urban) P. R. Thevar. Musiri Division (Rural) Marimuthu Pillai. Ariyalur Division (Rural) Venkatachallam Pillai. Karur Division (2 seats) N. Halasyam Iyer and K. Periasami Gownder. Madura District: Madura (Urban) N. M. R. Subbaraman. Dindigul Taluq (Rural) K. Kuppuswamy Iyer. Palni (Rural) R. S. Venkatrama Iyer. Periakulam Taluq (Rural) Sakthivadivel Gownder. Madura District (continued) Tirumangalam Taluq (Rural) Ramachandra Reddiar. Ramnad District: Ramnad Division (Rural) Muthuramadinga Thevar. Tirupathur Taluq (Rural) Valliappa Chettiar.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT:

Coimbatore (Urban) C. P. Subbiah. Coimbatore (Rural) V. C. Palaniswami Gownder. Pollachi (Rural) V. K. Palaniswami Gowndar. Gobichottipalayam (Rural) Nanjappa Gownder. Gobichettipalayam (Rural) D. Srinivasa Iyer.

SALEM DISTRICT.

Salem (Urban) V. R. Perumal Chettiar Tiruchengodo Taluq (Rural) Dr. P. Subbarayan. Omalur Taluq (Rural) K. A. Nachiappa Gownder. Namakkal Division (Rural) Nagaraja Iyengar. Salem cum Athur Division (Rural) S. C. Venkatappa Chettiar. Hosur (Rural) P. T. Venkatachari. North Arcot District. Tirupatthur Taluq (Rural) K. A. Shanmuga Mudaliar. Gudiyatam Taluq (Rural) B. T. Seshadri Acharlar. Vellore Division (Rural) V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. Tiruvannamalai Division (Rural) N. Annamalai Pillai. Cheyyar Division (Rural) D. Ramalinga Reddiar.

Women's Constituency

MADRAS CITY.

Srimati Rukmani Lakshimipathi. Cuddalore Division including Cuddalore Municipality Mrs. Anjalai Ammal. Dindigul Taluq including the Municipality Mrs. Krishnaswami Bharathi.

Indian Christian Constituency

MADRAS CHINGLEPUT

T. Arumainatham Pillai. South Arcot-Trichinopoly-Salem and Coimbatore: Samu Pillai. Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad: George Joseph.

Labour Constituency

RAILWAY.

G. Krishnamurthi. Textiles: G. Selvapathy Chetty. Nonunion: P. R. K. Sarma.

Scheduled Castes

MADRAS CITY.

Balakrishnan. Chingleput District-Trivellore O. Chengan Pillai. South Arcot. Tindivanam Kulasekara Das. South Arcot-Tirukoilur V. I. Muniswami Pillai. Tanjore District, Pattukottai Marimuthu. Trichi District, Ariyalur Maruthai. Madura District Palni Balakrishnan, Tinnevelly District, Koilpatti Chinnamuthu. Coimbatore District, Pollachi: Krishna Kudumban. Salem District Namakwal cum Rasipuram: Periswami. North Arcot District: Tiruvannamali: Ramalingam.

Legislative Council

MADRAS CITY.

Dr. U. Rama Rao, K. Venkataswami Naidu. Trichinopoly District: K. V. Srinivasa Iyergar. Coimbatore District: T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar. Salem District: S. K. Satagopa Mudaliar. North Arcot District: C. Perumalaswami Reddiar. South Arcot District: R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar.—A. P.

Sixty Thousand Men On Strike

NO CONCILIATION MOVE

New Men Being Recruited To Maintain Services

NEW DELHI, December 19.

Enquiries in official quarters about the Bengal-Nagpur Railway strike reveal that, of about 60,000 men on the railway line about 80 per cent of the inferior staff are absenting themselves from duty.

NEW MEN ENGAGED

Recruitment, however, is going on satisfactorily to replace the inferior staff and it is hoped, dislocation in Goods Service will be only temporary. Passenger Service is being fully maintained and the Goods Service is being maintained to the extent of 50 per cent.

FOUR STATIONS CLOSED

Three or four road-side stations have been closed, but it is expected that they will open again to-day or to-morrow. The whole staff on the road-side stations are generally at work.

NO MOVE FOR CONCILIATION

It is understood that, so far there has been no application either from the Railway Workers' Union or from the Railway Agent, or jointly for the appointment of a Conciliation Board, in connection with the strike.—United Press.

SPREADING TO ROAD-SIDE STATIONS

STRIKE STEADILY SPREADING

BILASPUR, Dec. 19.

The strike of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway workers is steadily spreading. At Bilaspur alone more than 1,200 workers including clerks have struck work. This figure represents 98 percent of the total number of workers. The strike is now spreading to road side stations.

The one outstanding feature of this strike is that it is not confined to manual labourers. Hundreds of clerks and workers of superior standard have joined it and are still joining in large numbers.—United Press.

BILASPUR, Dec. 19.

The Branch Secretary, Railway Labour Union, Bilaspur wires:—

The strike situation is most satisfactory in point of numbers and peacefulness. At Bilaspur alone more than 1,200 men are out. 98 percent of workers of all departments have struck work. The strike is rapidly spreading among the roadside stations. 95 percent of clerical staff have joined. More clerks are following. The Telegraph office is closed. Leaders are sent towards Sahdol, Jharsuguda and Raipur. Train service is dislocated. All trains are running more than two hours late. All trains were detained at signals for pilotting as all cabinmen are on strike. Engineering experts available at Bilaspur are not able to manipulate the interlocking gear.

A. I. RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION'S APPEAL

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 19.

Mr. Ramalingam, Vice-President of the Labour Union Kharagpur, wires to the "United Press":—

"The B. N. R. workers' strike is spreading rapidly. Many more workers joined the strike to-day.

"The All-India Railwaymen's Federation appeals for relief funds and calls upon the affiliated Union to hold sympathetic meetings.

The Federation feels that there may be necessity to hold a special meeting of the General Council of the Federation as the issues of the strike are of common interest."—United Press.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE INVOLVED?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

It is declared that an important principle accepted by Labour Commissions and Trade Unions in all cases is at stake. In the first place 27 men were not required for a certain work, and the Company after waiting until vacancies were available elsewhere gave them work in those vacancies. But the men refused to accept this as lower pay was offered.

Hence their dismissal by the company, which relied upon the right of the employer to determine the number of men necessary for a particular piece of work.—A. P.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. DHRUVA

Move To Found Ayurved Research Institute

Dr. Hariram Mohandas of the Congress Free Hospital, writes:—

A public meeting to mourn the death of Dr. Jiwanlal Durlabh Dhruva, F.R.C.S., was held on Saturday, 19th December, at the Dhanvantri Hospital, Frere Road at 4-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Shivlal Rambilas Kedia.

The following were among the speakers: Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Dr. Maniar, Dr. D. G. Vasy, Dr. Hariram Mohandas, Vaidraj Wamanrao Burhanpurkar and Gajananji and others.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

To convey condolences to his bereaved family,

To take steps to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to express their sense of profound sorrow at the demise of Dr. Dhruva, and to devise ways and means to perpetuate his memory.

To found a research institute for Ayurveda in the name of Dr. Dhruva for which a donation of Rs. 500 has already been received.

LATE DR. DRUVA

Under the auspices of various Ayurvedic institutions in the City of Bombay, and the Congress Free Hospital, a condolence meeting to mourn the death of Dr. Jiwanlal D. Dhruva will be held at Shivnarain Nemani's Wadi, Thakurdwar Road, near Fanaswadi, today, (Monday, at 7-30 p.m.

VIJAYANAGAR SEX-CENTENARY

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

The Secretary Vijayanagar Sexcentenary Celebration Committee writes:—

It is proposed by the Vijayanagar Celebrations Committee that December 25th be observed all over India as the "Vijayanagar Day", when the following resolution be adopted in the meetings of the citizens or associations of every place:—

"This meeting of the citizens of.....pays its homage to the hallowed memory of the great Vijayanagar Empire which for well-nigh 300 years endeavoured heroically for the preservation and propagation of the noble traditions of Indian heritage and culture and associates itself wholeheartedly with the Sexcentenary celebrations of the Empire to be celebrated at Hampi."

A. I. Sahu Vaish Conference

The Secretary, R. C., writes:—

The thirteenth conference of the All-India Sahu Vaish (Teli) Mahasabha will be held on the grounds of D.A.V. High School, Ausan Ganj, Benares on December 27, 28 and 29. A women's conference and young men's conference will also be held along with it. Volunteers will receive the guests at Benares Cantt. Station, (E.I. Rly.) from the 26th of December. Arrangements have been made for the lodging only. Special facilities are provided for women delegates.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In **R. A. (First) Examination, first class first with Distinction (or honours)** and cent per cent passes.

In **Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.)**, the best and largest results in India with **two distinctions** (or Honours).

In **D. Com. (A.M.C.)** the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with **five Distinctions** (or Honours) and in **Business Management** Diplomas **All successful candidates** in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are **Davar's College men.**

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or write for Prospectus, **80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.**

CHAMPIONS SKITTLED OUT IN FIRST INNINGS

(Continued from page 1).

tive as Divekar in attempting to drive, was caught by Wazir Ali, off Shahabuddin. The Hindus' first innings came to end when this, with a grand total of 401 runs. The Hindus' last pair deserve credit for their plucky innings. Playing first class cricket, they added 41 runs in 35 minutes this morning. (401-10-30).

The crowd numbered about 15 thousand at the start of Muslim innings.

At 15 minutes past eleven, Kadri and Nakhoda opened the Muslims' first innings facing the bowling of Bannerji and Godambe, who started very well, being ably assisted by Hindus' tight fielding; the score-board did not read the first 10 till about 30 minutes after. First six overs did not yield more than 10 runs in half an hour. It was at this stage that Nakhoda was caught in the slips (second slip) by Divekar off Godambe in the sixth over from the start. The Muslim's first wicket fell when the score board read 12. (12-1-5).

This vacancy was filled in by Amir Elahi who joined Kadri but both of them were playing a shaky game, particularly the former, who was hitting wildly and was soon after caught in long on cleverly by Bhagwandas off Godambe when the score-board read only 20 after the Muslims were batting for about an hour. (20-2-5).

Amidst cheers Mushtaq Ali now joined Kadri. Unlike the Muslim skipper, Deodhar, the Hindu leader, kept his confidence in his opening bowlers who were successful in capturing the Muslims' first two wickets for 20 runs. Mushtaq Ali, the Indore player, started playing fast and to the mortification of the Hindu crowd, Mankad dropped his catch when he pulled Bannerji to the Muslim tent with a forceful stroke which went very high.

FIRST CHANGE IN HINDU ATTACK.

The first change in Hindu attack was brought in when Amar Nath took over from Bannerji, the features of whose bowling were his dangerous bumpers. Mushtaq Ali hit a fine off drive boundary in Amar Nath's first over and 40 was put on the board. The second change in the Hindu bowling was brought about when Godambe had continued bowling successfully for about an hour and a half. He was now replaced by Bhagwandas from the Gymkhana end. This change proved very effective as Kadri was clean bowled by Bhagwandas in his second over after he had scored only 14 runs in 81 minutes' stay at the wickets. (44-2-14).

WAZIR ALI STEPS IN.

Amidst roaring cheers, Wazir Ali, the Muslim skipper, now came in to join Mushtaq Ali and soon after with latter's hit for two in fine-leg first 50 were put up on the board. The Hindu skipper, Deodhar, again brought back Bannerji in place of Amar Nath in bowling. Wazir Ali and Mushtaq Ali is the most reliable pair in batting in the Muslim side. The latter was seen driving with grace and perfect timing and soon 60 was reached. Mushtaq Ali again hooked very high and should have been caught by Godambe if he had taken start. This was the second time Mushtaq's catch was dropped. Bannerji who looked rather tired at this stage howled three no-balls in succession in one over. Mushtaq Ali was seen playing most of the time and with his another fine cut for four, 70 was put up. Divekar was brought in to bowl from the Gymkhana end, replacing Bhagwandas just before the lunch interval.

The Muslim total was 77 for 3 wickets when the game was stopped for lunch.

Play After Lunch

Bannerji, the Hindus' fast bowler must be congratulated for sending out Wazir Ali, in his very first over after resumption, Wazir Ali being caught smartly behind the wickets by Hindlekar, after he had scored only 12 runs. Wazir Ali was expected to play Captain's innings at this critical moment but failed to the disappointment of the Muslim enthusiasts. (81-4-12).

Lieut. Hussein filled in this vacancy to join Mushtaq who with an excellent drive for four reached his individual 50 but soon after was caught by Bannerji at gully off Godambe. The Hindu attack of Bannerji and Godambe met with this great early success soon after resumption, having captured Muslim's two best wickets in Wazir and Mushtaq. (95-5-50).

Kamruddin now joined Mohd. Hussein and the first 100 was hoisted which took about 125 minutes. Bannerji, who seemed getting in good form now clean bowled Mohd. Hussein for 12 runs. (102-6-12).

The Muslims lost their three good wickets in no time and Baporia now came in to join Kamruddin.

The first change in Hindu attack after resumption was brought about when Amar Nath replaced Bannerji. This change again proved effective as Kamruddin was out l.b.w. off Amar Nath in his second over. (113-7-3).

Mubarak Ali who is probably the youngest member in the Muslim side, now came in to fill this vacancy. Mubarak has played for a number of years in the Lahore Government College team and has several bowling performances to his credit. Vinoo Mankad now replaced Godambe in bowling from the Gymkhana end and Baporia hit him twice to the boundary so that 120 was reached and soon after 130 was read on the board.

Having scored 20 runs, Baporia was caught behind the wickets by Hindlekar off Mankad. (135-8-20).

This vacancy was filled in by Syed Ahmed. With Mubarak Ali's excellent drive for two, 140 was soon reached. The crowd seemed to be thinking and talking of C. K. Naidu for they did not see a single over-boundary since yesterday particularly when Mubarak Ali had hit two high strokes. Soon after Mubarak Ali was caught and bowled by Amar Nath after he had scored only 15 runs. (142-9-15).

The Muslim's last batsman, Shahabuddin now came in to join Syed Ahmed, Amar Nath took the last wicket also when Syed Ahmed was caught in the slips by Bhagwandas off him. The Muslim's 1st innings thus came to an end with a total of 150. (150-10-3).

Hindus lead by 251 runs in the first innings.

Hindus 2nd Innings

At 20 minutes past three, V. M. Merchant and D. D. Hindlekar opened the Hindus' second innings facing the bowling of Shahabuddin and Mubarak Ali.

The crowd numbered over 20,000 at this time while "sneekers" perched on the tree behind the score-board, a branch overladen gave way resulting in slight injuries to some of the occupants. The Police rushed to the scene and removed the others from the tree. The ambulance car was sent for to remove the injured to the hospital.

Hindlekar had made only four runs when he was caught at gully by Mushtaq Ali off Mubarak, who deserves credit for capturing this invaluable Hindu wicket at such an early period. (4-1-4).

Vinoo Mankad now joined Merchant who opened with an excellent four on the leg off Shahabuddin. The pace of run-getting was rather slow at this time, first 10 took about 20 minutes. Baporia received rounds of cheers for his smart fielding. He was responsible for saving several boundaries. With Mankad's fast drive for a four, 30 was put up on the board. The crowd responded with thundering cheers to Merchant's fine display of delightful cricket all round the wicket.

The first change in Muslim attack was brought in just before tea interval, when Amir Elahi replaced Mubarak Ali from the Gymkhana end. With Merchant's another hit for one, 40 was reached.

Total 40 for 1 wicket. Merchant and Mankad batting. Merchant had made 27 while Mankad only 3. Extra 1.

Play After Tea

After the tea-interval for 15 minutes, Shahabuddin opened the Muslim attack, Mankad facing him from the Gymkhana end, hit an excellent boundary on the cut. Merchant then hit Mubarak to the boundary with a straight forward drive in the second over after resumption and soon after 50 was reached. The wonderful way in which Merchant combined attack with defence was a treat to watch. 60 was put up on the board with Mankad's another neat boundary on the cut off Mubarak. Another change in the Muslim bowling was made when Syed Ahmed replaced Shahabuddin. This change proved useful as Mankad was out l.b.w. off Syed Ahmed in his first over after he had made 23 runs. (67-2-23).

Amidst cheers, Amar Nath, India's great batsman now entered the field in his usual style to join Merchant. This pair was seen playing brilliant cricket, seldom seen in Bombay; the crowd enjoying their magnificent strokes immensely, following which the total was increased to 90. Merchant, with a fine pull on the leg for four reached his individual 50 while the score-board read 100. This hundred (100) was reached in about 95 minutes. Amir Elahi relieved Mubarak from the Gymkhana end but no change seemed to matter to this formidable pair, who went on collecting runs and 110 was read on the board.

AMAR NATH OUT.

Amar Nath, pulled Amir Elahi with a very high stroke but Kadri who had taken start in time caught him after a great effort off Amir Elahi. Amar Nath scored only 25 this time. (114-3-25).

This vacant place was filled in by Nacomal, the famous player from Karachi.

The Hindus had scored 116 for 3 wickets when the stumps were drawn, Merchant and Nacomal batting with 57 and 1 respectively.

HINDUS (First Innings).

V. M. Merchant, c Wazir Ali, b Amir Elahi	69
D. D. Hindlekar, b Shahabuddin	135
L. P. Jai, c Mushtaq Ali, b Shahabuddin	49
Vinoo Mankad, b Mubarak Ali	1
L. Amar Nath, l.b.w., b Mubarak Ali	3
Nacomal, b Mubarak Ali	0
Deodhar, c Nakhoda, b Shahabuddin	52
Banerji, b Shahabuddin	4
Bhagwandas, b Amir Elahi	2
Godambe, not out	27
Divekar, c Wazir Ali, b Shahabuddin	30
Extras	29
Total	401

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shahabuddin	26.1	4	110	5
Mubarak Ali	35	9	93	3
Syed Ahmed	21	3	42	0
Amir Elahi	32	8	106	2
Mushtaq Ali	4	0	14	0
Wazir Ali	1	0	2	0
Baporia	1	0	5	0

MUSLIMS: (First Innings).

Nakoda, c Divekar, b Godambe	5
Kadri, b Bhagwandas	14
Amir Elahi, c Bhagwandas, b Godambe	5
Mushtaq Ali, c Bannerji, b Godambe	50
Wazir Ali, c Hindlekar, b Bannerji	12
S. M. Hussein, b Bannerji	12
Kamruddin, l.b.w. b Amarnath	3
Baporia, c Hindlekar, b Mankad	20
Mubarak, c and b Amarnath	1
Syed Ahmed, c Bhagwandas, b Amarnath	3
Shahabuddin, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerji	17	4	58	2
Godambe	18	5	27	3
Amarnath	10.4	3	21	3
Bhagwandas	4	1	8	1
Divekar	1	0	5	0
Mankad	4	1	21	1

HINDUS: (Second Innings)

V. M. Merchant, batting	57
D. D. Hindlekar, c Mushtaq Ali, b Mubarak Ali	4
Vinoo Mankad, l.b.w. (N), b Syed Ahmed	23
Amar Nath, c Kadri, b Amir Elahi	25
Nacomal, batting	1
Extras	6
Total (for 3 wkts.)	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shahabuddin	9	2	19	0
Mubarak Ali	11	1	54	1
Syed Ahmed	7	0	22	1
Amir Elahi	4	0	15	1

JAWAHARLAL'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS B. P. C. C. ELECTION EVOKES CRITICISM

"Both Alternatives Are Contravening Constitution" Opines Mr. Munshi

Mr. K. M. Munshi, interviewed by our representative on the deadlock created by the attitude of the President of the Indian National Congress about the representation of the Bombay Province at the ensuing session of the Congress, at Faizpur, opined that he was confident that the Working Committee of the Congress would not exercise its discretion against Bombay, under the present circumstances prevailing in the city.

Even now in some wards people are feeling panicky, added Mr. Munshi, and neither the B.P.C.C. nor the Ward Committees are prepared to take the responsibility of conducting elections under the circumstances, as per instructions of the A. I. C. C. or in deference to the informal suggestion of the President made thereafter that the elections should be held in such wards where it was possible to do so. Also it had been suggested that the electorate consisting of the old and "new" delegates should elect four members to the A.I.C.C.

The alternative suggestion made was that the present members of the B.P.C.C. should hold the election of the four delegates to the new A.I.C.C. which will be meeting at Faizpur.

"CONTRAVENING CONSTITUTION."

Both these alternatives are considered as contravening the provisions of the constitution which provided for only one election of delegates in a year, simultaneously throughout the city, and only one election of the A.I.C.C. members during the term of office of the delegates.

Mr Nariman, the President of the B.P.C.C., had therefore ruled the suggestion out of order.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress had evidently considered this as a defiance of his instructions, and he (Pt. Jawaharlal) had, therefore, proposed to ask Working Committee not to allow the present delegation at the Faizpur session under a sub-rule of the constitution.

WHAT RULE LAYS DOWN.

The rule laid down that the Working Committee "may" disentitle a province from being represented at the annual session, if it had not completed its elections. Therefore unless the Working Committee disentitle the old delegates to attend, they are entitled to attend the sessions, opined Mr. Munshi.

He further opined that in view, however, of the action that the President proposed to take, many of the delegates of the B. P. C. C. might not think it useful to go to Faizpur till they had heard as to whether the Working Committee had exercised its discretion in Bombay.

PETROL RATE WAR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

A rate war was experienced in petrol trade a few years ago when "Socony" appeared as serious competitor to the B. O. C. With the superior resources and high influences at its command Burma Shell came out victorious then. When an Indian enterprise the Western India Oil Distributing Company appeared as competitor in August, 1932, the Burma Shell petrol which was selling then at Rs. 1-5-6 per gallon in Bombay City was steadily brought down to Re. 0-15-0 per gallon in April 1933 which rate rules to-day. But when the supply of W.I.C. petrol which comes from Russia, had to face a shortage in February, 1933, the Burma Shell again raised the price to Rs. 1-5-6 per gallon.

A similar story is told about this rate war in Madras. On 1st August 1935 Burma Shell was selling petrol at Rs. 1-5-6. The first big reduction came early the following month and is now selling at Re. 0-15-6. This has happened because the W. I. C. is in the field there also.

In Calcutta and Karachi, where the W.I.C. has not entered the market, the price per gallon of Burma Shell petrol is still Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-6-0 respectively. That is, perhaps, why the Delhi Municipality turned down the offer of the Burma Shell to supply petrol at Rs. 1-5-0, two annas less than that made by the local agent of the W. I. C. and preferred to enter into a contract with the latter.

The effect of this rate war has, it is computed, resulted in a saving in Bombay City alone to the extent of over Rs. 2 crores for petrol consumers. And this has been possible only because of the activities of the W. I. C.

But even rate-cutting cannot continue for an indefinite period. Signs of this are now slowly being visible. The Burma Shell Company is reported to have approached the Governor of Goa to reconsider his recent order relating to the fixation of the selling rate of petrol in Goa at Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon, at which price both the Burma Shell and the W.I.C. are selling petrol there.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the highest rate at which Burma Shell was selling petrol in Goa reached Rs. 1-12-6 and the lowest was Rs. 1-0-6. No wonder, therefore, that there should be protest against the new demand of the Burma Shell and the opinion expressed in the Oil Market Review that "we cannot reconcile their demand (Burma Shell Co's) to increase the rate when they themselves have sold petrol at Rs. 1-0-6 per gallon in Goa" and when it can be sold at Rs. 0-15-0 only at Bombay and Madras.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

formula which goes back at least to the 14th century.

Le Roy le veut—the King wishes it—has retained the mediaeval spelling of the Norman-French then employed. The now virtually obsolete Royal veto was also in the same language. The formula in this case was le Roy s'avisera ("The King will consider it".) It was framed in this manner so as to seem to imply merely a postponement instead of a rejection of the wishes of Parliament.

Chronological Coincidence

Several British newspapers have commented on the curious chronological coincidence in the abdication of King Edward VIII and the abandonment by James II. of his throne.

On December 11, 1936 the Bill confirming the abdication of Edward VIII was passed by Parliament. On the same day in 1688 the Whig Lords met and issued the declaration announcing the withdrawal from his kingdom of James II. The circumstances of King James's withdrawal were very different. He had been deserted by his great captains like Churchill, the Bishops were against him, the army disaffected. He took the only escape left open.

King James's first thought was to send his wife and child out of the country. In the state of public feeling it was a hazardous enterprize, and he could find no trustworthy Englishman to manage the escape. In his dilemma the King turned to that romantic adventurer, the Comte de Lauzum. The count accepted the mission, and on the night of December 9-10 the small party stole down the back stairs of Whitehall and embarked in an open skiff on the Thames. The night was wild and the water rough. After many anxious moments the skiff reached Lambeth. There the fugitives took coach to Gravesend where they set sail for France.

Assured of the Queen's safety, King James spent the day of December 10 in receiving the Lord Mayor and sheriffs and telling them that he would remain at his post. When he retired to bed that night he ordered Jeffreys to wait on him the next morning and instructed the Duke of Northumberland, his Lord of the Bedchamber, to call him at the usual hour. Then, rising at three in the morning and taking the Great Seal with him, he slipped out of Whitehall, was conveyed by Sir Edward Hales in a coach to Milbank, and crossed the Thames on his way to Sheerness. Opposite Lambeth, he flung the Great Seal into the river. Months afterwards it was accidentally caught in a fishing net and brought to the surface.

Morganatic Marriage

The British constitutional crisis has lasted in all from November 16 to December 10—that is, three weeks and four days.

The crucial period was from about November 23 to November 27. Five days, the days of big events. They began with the first proposal of the morganatic marriage. Until then, the subject had been that of marriage, without qualification. It was at this time that Mr. Ermond Harmsworth, trying to find a way out of the marriage and Queenship dilemma, hit on the advice of a morganatic marriage. He got a great deal of support for it from public men of distinction. The morganatic marriage was not a project which recommended itself as such to Mr. Harmsworth and the others who discussed it with him. But it was one that offered an alternative to abdication. It was in those circumstances that Mr. Harmsworth himself put it to Mr. Baldwin. The Prime Minister very properly replied that he would take no decision about it until he heard it from the King. And swiftly on the heels of Mr Harmsworth's visit to Mr. Baldwin about November 23 followed the proposal from the King himself.

* * * *

When it was announced that King Edward had abdicated most of the large cinema combines including Gaumont-British, instructed their houses in all parts of England not to show the picture of King Edward at the close of their performances, as had been their practice but to play "God Save the King". At the same time, the General Theatre Corporation and Moss Empires, played "Land of Hope and Glory" instead of the National Anthem.

* * * *

One of the first pieces of legislation in new reign will be a Regency Act.

When King George V. came to the throne in 1910, his eldest son was not quite 16. Therefore the Regency Act of 1910 was passed. This provided that if King George died before his eldest son was 18, Queen Mary was to be the Regent and exercise all powers of the Crown, except that she was not to assent to any Bills "for repealing, changing or in any respect varying the order or course of succession to the crown of this realm, as established by the Act of Settlement, or to any Bill for repealing or altering an Act of the fifth year of the reign of Queen Anne, made in Scotland, entitled an Act for securing the Protestant religion and Presbyterian Government".

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Mr. M. Venkatrao's Election Manifesto

While announcing his candidature for one of the four seats allotted to the General Constituency of Bombay City and Suburban District on the Bombay Legislative Council—Upper Chamber—to be established under the Government of India Act, 1935, Mr. M. Venkatrao invites the attention of the public to the record of work he has done in the past as an humble worker in the public cause.

Mr. M. VENKATRAO.

For several years he has been working in various spheres of the public life of Bombay and in different capacities. He had a great deal to do with the growth and consolidation of the business of Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Ltd., of whose success and national character, the public of Bombay are fully aware. Side by side with his business activities, he has devoted his time to public activities, many of which are purely humanitarian. The followisg are some of the institutions with which he is connected.

Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital: Chairman and Trustee—The National Medical College: Chairman and Trustee—The Nair Hospital Dental College: Chairman—The Blind Relief Association, Bombay: President—The Buddha Society, Bombay: President—The Chemists & Druggists' Association, Bombay: President—Dharampur Tuberculosis Sanatorium: Trustee—The King George V Sanatorium, Nasik: Trustee—British Social Hygiene Council: Treasurer—The Association of Indian Industries: Vice-President—Indian Merchants' Chamber: Member of the Committee.

The National Medical College and the Nair Hospital are standing proof of his interest in medical education and medical relief.

Beyond serving the cause of democracy, there are certain activities to which he would devote his special attention, and which are of vital importance to all classes of the population. Medical relief must be made more intensive as well as extensive than at present. The middle classes are virtually the most neglected classes and a great deal has to be done to bring medical relief to their door. Public opinion has to be roused to demand the expansion of medical relief and suitable legislation also is required in this direction. In both these spheres, he hopes to strive to the utmost of his ability.

He hopes that the public will give due consideration to the above and accord him their whole hearted support.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY EXHIBITION

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Secretary writes:—

Preparations for the Exhibition of Indian Arts, Industries and Culture to be held for one month from 1st February next, under the auspices of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary, are going on in full swing.

Mr. O. C. Gangoly, the well-known art connoisseur, with Sj. Nanda Lal Bose and Sj. Jamini Roy has been entrusted with the organisation of the Art section. The culture section has been placed in charge of Dr. Suniti Chatterjee together with Prof. Deva Prasad Ghose, Sj. Kedar Chatterjee and Sj. Kshitish Chatterjee. Swami Tyagiswarananda and Sj. Jyotish Ghosh will be in charge of the Industrial section, while Swami Apurvananda and Sj. Hasan Ghose will hold the charge of the Music section. The Amusement Section will be in charge of Swami Sambuddhananda, Swami Atmaprakashananda, Swami Tyagiswarananda and Dr. Suniti Chatterjee.

N. E. School Achra

(From A Correspondent.)

ACHRA, (By Mail).

The annual prize distribution and unveiling of the portrait of the late Ram Bahadur Sabajirao Sawant, ex-Superintendent, C.I.D., Bombay City, came off on Saturday the 12th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division. A report depicting the various stages of the school's progress during its twenty years' existence was read. The President then awarded the prizes. He also unveiled the portrait, Sardar S. L. Bagwa and Mr. S. V. Mahajan also spoke.

WALL COLLAPSE FATALITY

TIRUVELLORE: (By Mail)

One man was killed and two others severely injured yesterday, when the walls of a rice mill in Odappai village, near Triuvellore, collapsed. It was raining heavily on Friday, so a number of men and women took shelter in the mill when the walls collapsed.

One of the seriously-injured is a woman. The others escaped with minor injuries.—United Press.

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A. I. VETERINARY CONFERENCE

Will Meet In City To-day

The ninth session of the All-India Veterinary Conference will be opened to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. in the compound of the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, by Mr. F. Ware, Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, and will be continued the whole of the next day.

V. C. GOLDEN JUBILEE

The celebrations of the golden jubilee function of the Bombay veterinary College will take place on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 4-15 p.m. in the compound of the College at Parel, when His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay will be present.

Khan Saheb Nawab D. Dhakmarvala, (retired professor of the college), is the Chairman of the Reception Committee of both the above functions.

Congress R. C. Treasurer

FAIZPUR, (By Mail.)

Congress R. C. Publicity Officer informs:—

The Office of the treasurers of Faizpur Congress Reception Committee has been transferred to Tilaknagar, Faizpur. All communications money orders, cheques etc, should be addressed Tilaknagar.

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NO MIRACLE

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SAHARA

Indian News From Here And There

ASPHYXIATED BY CARBON MONOXIDE?

Mines Enquiry Committee Report Ready?

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

Though Mr. Binder's Report was published in Zanzibar early in December the Government of India have not received, yet, any representation from the Indian community to the protectorate who are most vitally affected by the recommendations.

POIDIH EXPLOSION

The latest report from Poidih shows that carbon monoxide was found to be present in large quantities in the mine, which means that, if there were any survivors of the actual explosion, they would most likely be asphyxiated.

This disaster, following so closely the outbreaks of several fires in the coal mines, provides one more aspect for enquiry by the Committee recently appointed by which is now conducting investigations in the mining areas.

INQUIRY COMPLETED

It will be recalled that the Committee was appointed in October under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. B. Burrows, with Sir Jehangir Coyajee, Mr. J. Mackie, Mr. H. K. Nag, Mr N. B. Barraclough and Dr. Krishnan, to suggest measures to prevent avoidable waste of coal and secure safety to those employed in the mines. The Committee is also interested with the work of considering specially, dangers arising from underground fires, and dangers arising from collapse in the workings and also the suitability of explosives in use, and all methods for using and storing them.

The Committee commenced work in November, with their headquarters in Calcutta, is now in the vicinity of the coal fields, and is hoping to complete their task before the end of January, so that the Government of India might be enabled to introduce the Legislation in the forthcoming Session of the Central Legislature. Mr. Burrows and his colleagues may be expected to visit Poidih early next week to ascertain the causes of the explosion.

More Relief Works Wanted

(From Our Correspondent)
MIRAKHADI: (By Mail).

After the recent visit of the Collector, Broach and Panchmahals, and the conference which he held regarding the opening of the relief works in the talukas of Dohad and Jhalod the following works have been opened by the Public Works Department: (1) Moti Handi Tank Work, (2) Dhamrda Tank repair work, (3) Metal breaking works at four different places on the Limbdi-Pathapur-Chaklia Road which is to be constructed as a famine project this year, and (4) Agawada Tank work Besides these works Chaklia-Dohad Road work and Katwara-Anas Road work are to be taken shortly for which the survey and other preparations are going on.

The severe plight of the Bhil peasantry can be well gauged by the fact that the number of the labourers on the above four works has swollen to more than six thousand within a period less than a week. On enquiries it is understood that the Bhils of about 70 villages of both the talukas are on works The Public Works Department is trying its level best to engage the labourers who are daily increasing in great number.

NOT SUFFICIENT.

So long as Limbdi-Chaklia Road, Chaklia-Donad Road and Katwara-Anas Road works are not opened the plight of the peasantry will not be bettered in the least degree. The Government should see that pending the opening of these big works, small village works should be taken up to give adequate relief to the farmers. It is reliably understood that the villagers of Bajarwada, Sampoi, Melania, Jetpur, Sarswani and Goradu of the northern part of Jhalod Taluka approached the Assistant Collector and requested him to open some relief work in the village suitable to their village to give labour to them as the works which are in progress are very far and it is impossible for them to go long distance everyday and there to do the work of metal breaking or digging earth. Will the Government hear the cry of these dumb Bhils of the Northern and Eastern portions of Jhalod Mahal which are hard hit by the famine and open sufficient small village tank or road repair works to provide labour to the famished peasantry according to thier minimum requirements.

MONEY-LENDER'S DEATH MYSTERY

Hulkund Sawkar Found Murdered In Field?

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, December 19.

Mr. Shankarappa Pattar, *savkar* and money-lender of Hulkund, near Gokak was found murdered in his field on Friday evening. It would appear Mr. Pattar went to field yesterday as usual but did not return for a long time. His relatives getting anxious went to the field and found his corpse with wounds all over the body. A *panchnama* was held this morning. The cause of the murder is not known. The police are making inquiries.

POONA NOMINATIONS

Smti. Durgabai Withdraws

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA CITY, December 19.

Out of the candidates who filed their nominations for elections, yesterday, Mr. Popatlal Shah and Smti. Durgabai Joag from the candidates for the City and Messrs. Karmarkar, Abhyankar and Ghule from Poona West, have withdrawn their candidatures.

Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed has been declared elected uncontested for the Assembly from the City Mahomedan Constituency.

Sardar Vinchurkar is elected unopposed for the Council from the Sardars' and Inamdars' Constituency.

NASIK NOMINATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NASIK, December 19.

There were several withdrawals to-day. In the East Constituency for three seats there are nine candidates; Messrs. Lal Chand Hira Chand (Congress), Sajan Ragho Patil (Congress), B. S. Hirey (Congress), Thorat (Peasants' Party), Deore, Joshi, Dharma Patil, Dawal Patil (Independent) and Tiwari (Democratic Party),

For Nasik West Constituency three general seats there were seven candidates: Messrs. Govindrao Deshpande (Congress), Vasantrao Naik (Congress), Prithwiraj Nimani (Congress), Wagh (Peasants' Party), Kelkar (Democratic Party), and Lam (Independent).

For scheduled classes one reserved seat: Messrs. B. K. Gaikwad (Independent Labour Party) Rokade (Independent) are contesting.

Satara Congressmen Busy With Election Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent)
SATARA: (By Mail).

Satara Congress leaders and workers are busy with the propaganda work for the coming elections. They are heartily supported by the Democratic Swarajists of the city, as all of them belong to the right section of the party and the followers of Mr. Anne and Mr. Malavia.

Much anxiety is felt by both the party workers about the everyday news from Poona—the reported roudyism of the supporters of one or the other party.

Satara District stands by the Congress and it is the popular national front for the coming election. Mr. Shankarrao Sathe, Baba Saheb Shinde, with Lokapriya Mr Bhausaheb Soman at the head, are touring the district.

DELEGATES FOR FAIZPUR.

The delegates for the Faizpur Congress will leave Satara by 20th instant. Some of them are already at Faizpur. The others and the troop of 25 volunteers from the district who are well trained for the public work, under the leadership of Mr. R. Lemaye, will leave for Faizpur on the 17th or 18th instant.

Congress Nominees From Godhra

(From Our Correspondent)
GODHRA: (By Mail).

Messrs. Waman Mukadam and Manekial Gandhi, the Congress nominees for Godhra-Halot-Kalol constituency submitted their nominations.

Keen contest is anticipated in this constituency.

WIDE-SPREAD SYMPATHY FOR B. N. R. WORKERS

Union Secretary's Appeal To Strikers

(From A Correspondent.)
JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 19.

Mr. W. V. R. Naidu, organising Secretary, B. N. R. Labour Union visited Kharagpur and addressed a meeting of the Traffic Section. He interviewed the strikers of Tatanagar Loco Carriage and Traffic settlement. He visited Sini this morning and addressed a mass meeting of the strikers. He exhorted them to stand firm and peaceful until an honourable settlement was reached by the Union.

He announced messages from foreign railways expressing sympathy and promising moral and material support. Mr. Naidu also declared if that settlement was not arrived at by the individual Railway Union, the question would be put to the test for All-India Railway action.

The Metal Workers Union Executive met yesterday and adopted a resolution of sympathy with the railway strikers and promised moral and material support for relief of the families of the strikers. All Executive Councillors undertook collection work for the relief fund.

Mr. Naidu reminded them of the help from the B. N. R. workers to the steel workers in the critical times of 1921 and 1928.

The Tatanagar train examiners' office staff and carriage shed have also joined the strike, totalling 95 per cent. in all.

"GREAT BRAHMO OF SIND"

Vaswani's Tribute To Bhagat Rupchand

(From A Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Sind), (By Mail).

The death anniversary of Bhagat Rupchand was celebrated in the local Brahmo Mandir on the 12th instant. After hymns and bhajans, Vaswaniji offered prayers and in his discourse said that Bhagat Rupchand was not of the class of so-called 'big' men. He was a little one of the Lord. On his sick-bed, he suffered patiently and calmly. Love that ever lives lit his angel face. His life was a call to young Sind to realize the truth that life, a gift from God was a trust for the service of man.

(Continued from Col. 7)

search for a specific remedy to cure specific diseases has been responsible for production of a large number of powerful drugs. The discovery of microbes as causative factors in infectious diseases by scientists like Pasteur, Koch and Lister made way to the discovery of specific drugs for specific diseases. Thanks to these laborious studies we have now powerful drugs which inhibit or destroy within the body the disease producing microbes of animal origin. The effectiveness of some of these compounds can be judged by the fact that mortality of kala-azar has been brought down from 95 per cent. to 5 per cent.; syphilis the curse of mankind has been brought under control; relapsing fever, rat-bite fever and yaws can be cured with a few injections; dye compounds like Germanine not only destroy the microbes of sleeping sickness in the body but prevent infection; atebrin effectively cures Malaria. There are a few examples of the achievements of these drugs.

(4) While on the chemical side such advance has not yet been made the group of biological products in form of vaccines and sera have made enormous progress in the struggle against microbe invaders. The discovery of diphtheria anti-toxin and its successful use as a curative and prophylactic against diphtheria, stimulated the idea of finding of antibodies in other bacterial diseases.

TREMENDOUS ODDS AGAINST MAN.

Imagine what would happen if human beings had not these 'magic bullets' called drugs to fight these innumerable enemies which multiply at an enormous rate The danger can be judged from the fact that a single bacterium may divide once an hour, and if unhindered may produce three hundred thousand million descendents in three days. The odds against man would be very heavy if it were not for these 'magic bullets.'

Microbes V. Drugs

"Man's Magic Bullets": Interesting Broadcast By Col. Chopra

A distinguished British scientist once remarked: "Nowadays the serpent that bites man's heel is, in nine cases out of ten, microscopic." The microscopic serpents referred to are the 'microbes' about which I am going to talk to you this evening, observed Brevet Col. R. N. Chopra, C.I.E., I.M.S. in a broadcast talk from Delhi lately.

Microbes or micro-organisms are the smallest and the simplest of living objects, consisting generally of a single cell or corpuscle of protoplasm. The interesting feature about these tiny organisms is that they are "self-sufficient" units, i.e., are capable of independent existence and can reproduce their own forms rapidly. Many of these were unknown 50 years ago and their intimate relationship with various diseases was not even a matter of conjecture. More than 10,000 different kinds have now been recognised, carefully recorded and named, but it is probable that there are many more not yet identified. Some belong to the animal kingdom whilst others are of vegetable origin. To-night I shall only discuss those which are immediate neighbours of mankind and which exert their influence on him either for good or for evil.

THE BACTERIA.

The commonest of the microbes are the "bacteria." These are tiny, unicellular plants individually often less than one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. Some are equipped with one or more thread-like appendages, or 'cilia' by which they can propel themselves. Bacteria are widely distributed in nature. They are present in the air we breathe, the food we take and the water we drink. The earth we tread on contains vast numbers of bacteria. The man himself is host to millions of them; the human skin teams with bacteria. Some forms of bacteria profoundly modify the composition of soil, others build up complex foods from simpler inorganic constituents, while still others impart the characteristic flavours to such edible articles as butter, cheese, etc. In this way they exert a marked influence on the welfare of mankind. But the good work they do is often forgotten. They have gained an evil reputation because some of them produce disease, when they gain entrance into the body.

Let us now consider the microbes belonging to the animal kingdom. These animalcules or protozoa are comparatively larger, some of them being just visible to the unaided eye. Unlike bacteria, they crawl by a curious irregular flowing movement of the viscid protoplasm of which they are composed. Some of them can change their shape very frequently by putting out elongated finger-like processes which serve for locomotion as well as for engulfing food particles.

MAN'S ENEMIES.

Such then is a brief account of some of the microbes which mankind has to fight. Though invisible and insignificant, they are implacable and deadly enemies and are no respecters of caste, creed or colour They can annihilate whole races of man, ten million times larger than they are themselves—silent assassins, more terrible than the hydra-headed monsters or the fire-spitting dragons of the fables. Yet, it is surprising how man has kept himself alive on the face of the earth against such odds. Two things have helped him in this fight: (1) the natural defensive mechanism of the body which enables him to resist their attack, and (2) the superior intelligence which has enabled him to discover 'magic bullets' in the form of drugs, to fight these invisible enemies.

MAGIC BULLETS.

In course of time the knowledge of drugs with their number and use have gradually increased and they fall into the following categories:

(1) A large group of drugs is derived from plants which yield active principles in the form of alkaloids, glucosides and essential oils. Examples of the former are quinine and emetine both powerful remedies. The wonderful effects of quinine in malaria are well known. Emetine has similar effects on the parasites of amoebic dysentery. In this way plants provide effective weapons against two of the most prevalent and deadly diseases the enemies of mankind.

(2) Another group of drugs are the inorganic substances which may occur in nature or produced by simple or complicated processes. Although destructive to microbes outside the body many have no effect once they gain entrance into the body.

(3) During recent years the

(Continued in Col. 4.)

HOW a young man RECOVERED HIS STRENGTH

Loses interest

WIFE:- Pull yourself together my dear, you get nowhere by moping around.

HUSBAND:- I know, but I am so weak and there is that hockey game tomorrow too.

Seeks Doctor's Advice

DOCTOR:- You must build your strength slowly. Ask your wife to get Brand's Essence, a highly palatable chicken concentrate and you won't miss many more hockey matches.

After the match

WIFE:- I'm glad to see you eating so well. That match must have taxed your strength.

HUSBAND:- Never! The last five minutes of the match were like the first. I could have lasted extra time easily.

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ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

(Untouched by hand . contains no preservatives)
may be obtained in either a bottle or a tin from your dealer.

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RESTORES LOST VITALITY

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If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists.

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, rasping, wheezing Asthma and bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

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Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs 6|-. Postage extra.

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Radiator Stop-Leak.
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Filmoil.
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Pressure Gun Grease
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Preserve your Car by spending a little.

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Hydraulic brake fluid.
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Tyre Enamel.
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LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

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EXPERIENCE is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for COD LIVER OIL.

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Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and

ALL WASTING DISEASES

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Proposed New Paper Mills in India.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is just now a great spurt in the development of industries in India and one of the leading industries therein is that of paper. The outcome of ths spirit of enterprise is that several new mills are being promoted and, if reports be true, from eight to nine mills are being either newly started or resuscitated in different parts of India with an annual capacity of from 36,000 to 38,000 tons. Such signs of development of Indian industries is a matter of congratulation, but it is worth while considering what effect these new proposals will have on the Indian paper industry as a whole and on the investing public. The present annual production of five principal mills in India is about 48,000 tons. A correspondent in your esteemed journal of November 30 offers a few remarks on the subject, stating that India is one of the poorest consumers of paper in the world, and it is stated by the writer of the article that only "three" new concerns for the manufacture of pulp and paper are being started, which according to his statement will increase the total production of the Indian mills to about 55,000 tons annually, whereas, as a matter of fact, as stated above, there are about "eight to nine" mills proposed to be started with an annual output of from 36,000 to 38,000 tons. The total present consumption of paper in India is about 1,90,000 tons of which 48,000 tons are already being made in India, and a further extension plant, now under erection, is expected to produce 4,000 tons in addition, leaving a balance of 138,000 tons. Investigation from the Tariff Board Report and from Customs Statistics will show that about 129,000 tons are quantities such as old used newspapers, newsprints, cheap printings, packings and wrappings, and Kraft papers not economically possible in India, besides numerous trade specialities and fancy papers. Thus it will be apparent that with the present state of consumption in India there is a balance of only a mere 9,000 tons available to the eight or nine proposed new mills. Even out of this 9,000 tons must be deducted is quantity of high class special papers, which are at present uneconomical to make in India which may be estimated to be about 5,000 tons. This actually leaves, therefore only 4,000 tons for the proposed mills against their estimated production of 36,000 to 38,000 tons. Further it may be observed that in the face of the recent announcements by the Forest Research Department at Dehra Dun that research is still going on for a suitable pulp for the manufacture of qualities which are not at present made in India (such as newsprints, Krafts &c.) it is a problematical question whether the proposed new mills will be able to pay their way. The factor immediately against profitable results is the internal competition with the existing mills, and the resulting rate war which will adversely affect the Industry as a whole. The arguments adduced comparing the consumption per head of population, in India with that of United States or any other European country is palpably misleading having regard to the fact of the present illiteracy in India and the very slow rate at which literacy has grown during the past 100 years. Although it is an undoubted fact that education is improving in India at an accelerated rate still it will mean decades before the quantum of consumption can come up anywhere to the estimated production of the proposed mills.

Another point which sohuld be mentioned is that the writer of the article has stated that the price of Rs. 260 per ton was a fair estimated cost for the manufacture of paper by the new mills. This seems to be a very low figure as may be seen from the estimates shown in a contemporary prospectus viz: that of the Shree Gopal Paper Mills which boasts to be the best placed of the proposed new Mills. Their estimate is Rs. 300 per ton.

The situation of any new mill is certainly of paramount importance, and while the article in question refers to the necessity for adjacent raw materials, it is not clear from the proposals mentioned that any of the new mills are so well placed as the existing mills with regard to the large industrial centres which consume the bulk of paper in this country, and also having regard to the proximity of coal and chemicals.

It would be a great pity therefore that the paper industry which has hitherto held its own under great difficulties from foreign competition should share the same fate as for example, the sugar industry in India, which is suffering from over production at present. The moral is that without deprecating a judicious increase in the industry caution and "festina lente" should be the principle followed.—Yours, etc.,

A WELL WISHER.

Muslims And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With the publication of the report of my withdrawal as a Muslim League candidate from the East Khandesh constituency for the Bombay Legislative Assembly I have been receiving innumerable enquiries from my friends, well-wishers and supporters and instead of replying to them individually I seek the courtesy of your columns to give publication to the following:—

I was duly nominated by the Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the East Khandesh constituency and was asked by them to open my election campaign there which I immediately took up in the said constituency. I was fortunate to be assured of solid support from some of the leading persons of my constituency.

In view of all this I was not a little surprised to be summoned by Mr. M. A. Jinnah all of a sudden on 15th instant. I attended his chamber at the High Court, Bombay, and Mr. Jinnah requested me to withdraw my candidature so that he might be able to accommodate a seat for one of his favourite friends by a little shuffling of the seats. I was indignant at such a preposterous request at this at the eleventh hour and naturally refused flatly to accede to his request. I strongly protested against the policy of Mr. Jinnah in making a pawn of me on his chess-board and left his chamber after an hour's argument with him.

I was again called at the resident of Mr. Jinnah at 9-30 p.m. to be informed that Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha had been prevailed upon to withdraw his candidature from Bombay South constituency in my stead, thus making it easy for Mr. Jinnah to carry out his scheme of implanting his favourite as aforesaid, and that my seat was not to be touched at all.

These manipulations behind the screen gave me a shock of my life and I could not tolerate the idea of sacrificing a political career of great promise as that of my esteemed friend, Mr. Mahomed Mitha, at the altar of manoeuvres of interested parties.

It took me no time to make my choice under these circumstances. I saw no other alternative but to sacrifice my personal chances and save my friend by offering him my seat. I at once communicated to Mr. Jinnah my decision and also signed a letter of my withdrawal at his instance and handed it over to him.

Mr. Jinnah had the satisfaction that his plans succeeded at last and congratulated me.

But there was a very genuine sequel to this episode.

Sardar Sir Suleman Casam Mitha and his son, my esteemed friend, Mr. Mahomed Mitha, felt really upset at this and both of them saw me and pressed me to stand as a candidate from East Khandesh as was originally arranged and very graciously offered personally to attend and work for me there in my election.

But I preferred to adhere to my final decision and pressed them to permit Mr. Mahomed Mitha to contest from East Khandesh. When they found that nothing would make me change my decision and due to my great importunity did they consent to send Mr. Mahomed Mitha as a candidate in my place from East Khandesh.

I wish him all success in his election and would do all in my power to see him victorious.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all those friends who had promised me all their support in my election and request them now to support my friend Mr. Mahomed Mitha.—Yours, etc.

M. I. M. ROWJEE.

Bombay Dec. 19.

Rights Of Minorities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Legislative Council Office will shortly be extended owing to the creation of an upper house of legislature for the Bombay Presidency. So far as I am aware the newly-created will be filled long before the new Constitution is introduced. I do not know whether the posts will be filled by the staff Selection Board or by some other agency. But whoever may be responsible for it, I wish to bring one point clear, and it is that at the time the appointments are made, due regard should be paid to the rights of the various minorities inhabiting the Bombay Presidency. What I exactly want is that all the communities should be fairly represented in public services. There is no doubt that Government have, from time to time, issued several resolutions bearing on the subject, asking heads of offices and departments to see that there is a fair representation of the various communities. But in spite of every effort on the part of Government there are offices—and the Bombay Legislative Council Office is one of them—where, for instance, you will never find the face of a single Mussalman. Government, at least as it appears from their resolutions, seem to be anxious to do justice to all the communities. It is highly desirable that the spirit of the Government Resolutions is put into effect by the various heads of departments while making appointments. As has been pointed out by Sir James Crerar the other day, the question of recruitment to public services is a very important problem in India and it is necessary that it should be solved in a way satisfactory to all the communities concerned. I do not want favouritism at all; what I emphasize is that members of the various communities, including the Backward and Depressed Classes, should be given equal opportunities as at present enjoyed by what are called "Advanced Classes."—Yours etc.

JUSTICE.

Bombay, 18th Dec.

Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society has rendered a valuable service by its genuine enthusiasm in the classical music. Yesterday's programme in the Town Hall was a real success; but permit me to speak for myself that it was all Greek and Latin to me, nor could I find many persons there following those spontaneous melodies. With some meaning. I may take this opportunity and put a suggestion not as a critic but as one among the audience our country is not familiar with Western music, far more so with Western classical music which we enjoyed in C. J. Hall. In order to popularise master composers it is essential to publish a more elaborate explanation than that which we had last time. I am sure that a detailed but non-technical explanation in their programme of future, written for the understanding of general mass will provide a better entertainment. Then the Society will render a great service to the pub by promoting the cause of classical Western music.—Yours, etc.

N. P.

Canterbury's Broadcast

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is, indeed, gratifying to see that Mr. Ottens has had the courage of his convictions and shown up the Archbishop of Canterbury's definitely Unchristian outburst.

All those who have been so loud in their condemnation of the ex-King have failed to see this one great point. Edward Windsor has three brothers each complete with family and both sound in health and mind. If he had no one to fall back upon and had still abdicated, it could be then said that he had failed in his duty to his country. But here it makes not the slightest difference to anybody who is King and as his brother was willing, I for one do not see how he's not lived up to the best of traditions.

However, the real cause of this priestly outburst is not far to seek. Edward Windsor is a modern and refused to be the Clergy's Pet. They were powerless while he was King, but the moment he was in trouble, they turned on him.

By a popular vote, I feel Edward Windsor would still be King of England and a very popular one, too, but he did not want to upset the country and Mother Grundy Baldwin, so what else "could" he do?

It is disgusting to see the British Press turn on Edward Windsor. For the Christian Archbishop to make the speech he did shows an utter lack of good taste and loyalty to the Ex-King which outburst I am sure every decent-minded subject strongly condemns.—Yours etc.

"DIARDI"

A Parsi Cemetery In Poona

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—News has been received from Poona that a few Parsis, holding radical views in religious matters, have purchased a piece of land for a cemetery. It is further stated that they have applied to the Collector for the remission of land revenue on the ground that the land is to be utilised for the Parsi community. It is high time the authorities concerned are informed that the community has got nothing to do with the piece of land in question. The Parsis consider it a sacrilege to bury their dead, and will not tolerate any other mode of disposal except the one that has survived for centuries despite the various difficulties through which the community has passed Let it be clearly understood that the movement in Poona is the work of a few individuals and not of the community. The Parsis strongly resent this action of some of these "reformers" to defy the fundamental tenents of the Zoroastrian religion.—Yours, etc.,

CAWASHAH M. TALEYARKHAN.
Advocate.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

INVITATION TO B.P.T.U. CONFERENCE

Ahmedabad M. K. Union's Sympathy For B. N. R. Strikers

AHMEDABAD. (By Mail).

The Secretary Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad writes:

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mill Kamdar Union was held at the Union Office on 17th December 1936, passed reolution as under:—

This meeting of the Mill Kamdar Union resolves to invite the next session of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference at Ahmedabad.

This meeting of the Mill Kamdar Union sends its sympathies to the strikers on Bengal Nagpur Railway and condemns the policy of the Railway agents and authorities.

Unprecedented

PROGRESS!

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL has progressed splendidly during the year ending 31st December, 1935!

The annual Statement of Accounts shows that a record number of proposals was received, the sum assured mounting high and the income from premiums showing substantial increase.

	PROPOSED	PAID FOR
1933	Rs. 1,62,53,000	Rs. 1,29,17,000
1934	Rs. 1,86,12,000	Rs. 1,56,07,000
1935	Rs. 2,35,40,000	Rs. 1,86,14,000

Total business in force

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Assets increase **31%**

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SILKI-SOFT Shampoo:—Washing the hair with the best of soaps makes the hair brittle and weak. Silki-Soft shampoo thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp removing all dust, scurf and dandruff leaving the hair soft and lustrous like silk, Silki-Soft Re. 1/6/- per bot.

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ECONOMIC ASPECT OF COW-PROTECTION

Demonstrations Of Modern Significance Of Creed At Faizpur Exhibition

TILAK NAGAR, Faizpur, (By Mail).
(Through Congress P. C. Publicity Department).

Although there is no section at the Exhibition devoted to agriculture, animal husbandry is accorded a prominent place.

Mahatma Gandhi has lost no opportunity of pointing out the economic and scientific rationale of the creed of cow protection, and a humble attempt will be made at the Exhibition to represent what this new interpretation of the ancient idea of cow protection signifies in practice. There will be first a cow shed with some two dozen herds of cattle of different breeds with their characteristics properly set forth. The cleaning of the byres, the precautions to be taken when milking, the regulation of breeding, all these will be explained in this section. Attached to the cattle shed, will be a milk room and a dairy room, where instruction will be given on the milking of the cattle and the distribution of milk in a hygienic manner, the preparation of milk products of various types and the maintenance of prescribed standards of purity.

The diseases of cattle, their feeds and the methods of feeding will also receive attention and proper directions will be given about all these matters.

Then, to bring home to the visitors the essential of cattle management and animal husbandry, there will be a number of charts, posters and diagrams, as also models displayed in a special set of stalls.

Our debt to our cattle is manifold. The cattle with their leavings and refuse of the food they take, provide our soil with the richest manure that it can be obtained. The economical methods of the disposal of cow dung and refuse, the maintenance of the manure pits so as to give the biggest results will both be demonstrated.

ECONOMIC ASSET

Our cattle when they die, also constitute an economic asset. The use to which their bones can be put, especially, in the shape of bone meal for manurial purpose, is not the least important of these. Last but not least, is the economic return secured from the sale of hides and skins.

Mahatma Gandhi has interested himself in this aspect of rural economic improvement, and under his inspiration a tanning institute has been established in Calcutta and a tannery at Nalwadi, near Wardha. The reported results of the work, both experimental and on a commercial scale carried on at both places, will be available at the Exhibition, where there will be a model tannery of small dimensions set up under the worker who is in charge of the tannery at Wardha. All the processes of tanning and leather manufacture will be carried out in this section of the Exhibition, and all the improvements introduced will be explained. Chrome tanning will be undertaken, and finished goods, made without the aid of machinery, will be on view which can stand comparison with high class leather work turned out in factories either in India or abroad.

Foot-wear and other leather goods turned out by Harijans from Navsari, Sabarmati, Poona and other centres, will also be available for sale.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR CONGRESS

Zone Ticket Holders Get Extension

TILAKNAGAR (Congress Camp), Dec. 19.

The Congress Reception Committee authorities met the Government and Railway representatives for the last time in connection with arrangements of traffic problems. Messrs. S. R. Bhagat, B. G. Khor and N. G Gore on behalf of the Congress, the Police Superintendent on behalf of the Government and Mr. Horsfield on behalf of the Railway authorities attended.

The Reception Committee authorities admitted that the traffic problems were solved to satisfaction but urged that facilities may be given to zone ticket holders for extension from Bombay and Bhusawal.

It has now been decided that return tickets which were available until now only from 21st to 25th December should be made available until 28th December.

The Railway authorities further pointed out that Messrs. Braden and Company has decided to open an up-to-date restaurant at Savda Station to cater to the needs of the city people in addition to the Hindu stall and special waiting rooms arranged at present.—United Press. Congress Special.

BIHAR MEMBERS OF A. I. C. C.

PATNA, December 19.

The Bihar delegates to the Faizpur Congress met to-day here in Sadaquat Ashram and elected the following 34 members to the A. I. C. C.:—

Sri Krishna Singh, Anugrahanarayan Singh, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Jaiprakash Narain, Ramdayal Singh, Ramcharitar Singh, Satyanarain Singh, Dr. Satyanaram Singh, Mathuraprasad Singh, Chandravati Devi, Ramswarupa Devi, Binddanant Jha, Narayan Kishore Prasanna Singh, Ganagasaran Singh, Swami Shahajanand Saraswati, A. Vadhesh, P. D. Singh, Rambriksh Sarma, Benipura Mahamaya, P. L. Vishwanath Misir, Rammirakshan Singh, Dhanraj Sharma, Ramnandan Misir, Ramnarayan Singh, Nanddhari Singh, Sheoshankar Singh, Lakshmanath Misir, Rajendraprasad Singh, Budhnarayan Misir, Srangdhar Singh, Ramrakh Upadhyaya, Bindeshwari Prasad Varma, Anrudh Singh and Thakur Ramnandan.—A.P.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA December 20.

Thunder storms caused local rain in Chota Nagpur, Birar, United Provinces, East Central India, and East and North Punjab and a few falls have occurred in West Central Provinces and South-East Madras.

The Western disturbance is apparently passing away eastwards through Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Dalhousie one each; Mussoorie, Ambala and Dhrampur three-quarters each.

Forecast:—Thunder storms are likely to occur locally among and near Western Himalayas and in the United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Central parts of the country and may extend in North Bengal and Assam.

Scattered thundershowers are also likely in the south of the Peninsula and the Deccan.—A.P.

MAULVI MUJIBUR RAHMAN AND "MUSSALMAN"

Reasons For Severing Thirty-Year Old Connection

Moulvi Mujibur Rahman has issued the following statement to the press:—

"In view of the fact that some wild rumours are afloat, and inaccurate statements have appeared in the press, as to how I had to cut off my connexion as editor of "The Mussalman," I consider it necessary to issue a statement so that the public may have a correct idea of what happened.

"When, The Mussalman' was made over by me to a Board consisting of five members of whom I am one, so that it might be further improved it was stipulated in the leading article (in the issue of June 21, 1935) under the caption 'Ourselves'—an article that was inserted with the full approval of the Board—that the principles and the policy by which "The Mussalman" would thenceforth be guided would remain the same as before and that "Moulvi Mujibur Rahman, the editor, will remain as free as ever to express the political views so fondly cherished by him." Since, however the formation of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board for Bengal, there were occasions for difference of opinion between some members of the Board and myself and I found it increasingly difficult to maintain in the principles on which I had conducted the paper for the last thirty years as its editor and for a long time its proprietor also. I asked the member of the Board who is virtually the secretary thereof to have a clear understanding with me and at last on the 6th November last I submitted a note for the consideration of the Board—a Note in which I stated my principles, policy and shortcoming as a journalist. I said therein that I could not write at dictation and brook interference in my duties, that I always tried to stick to truth and that I thought, whenever necessary in the public interest or to maintain the purity of public life, truth must be told in all its nakedness, that I always tried to say things not in a manner inconsistent with good caste, that to me journalism was a mission and not a profession or a career and that I could not go on as a journalist if it was not able to carry on the mission as I understood it, and that as editor of the paper I was not at all prepared to do anything that might be incompatible with the tradition that "The Mussalman" had built up in the course of thirty years of its life and jeopardise the reputation that it fortunately enjoyed of being an honest journal. In short I was not at all prepared for my political and moral suicide.

NOT A PERSONAL MATTER.

"No meeting of the Board was called to consider my note. On the 15th November a note appeared in a Calcutta Daily that a certain gentleman was coming from Allahabad to assume the editorial charge of the paper. The news was not brought to my knowledge till Tuesday November 24, when I returned to Calcutta as usual (I used to leave Calcutta every Friday and come back on Tuesday). The gentleman just referred to came, as I was told later, to "The Mussalman" office on Monday, November 23, and occupied the editor's chair. On Tuesday, before going to the office, I was informed, of course, not by the office, I do not like to dwell at length on the conclusion to which I was forced. The public may imagine what a gentleman and, above all, a journalist with any sense of dignity and self-respect might do under the circumstances.

"Thus ended a connexion which was dear to my heart for thirty long years. I need not discuss about the morality of the procedure adopted to get me removed. I leave to the public to judge.

"If this were only a personal concern of mine, I might not have issued this somewhat lengthy statement."

Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam Jubilee

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Jubilee Officer, Anjunman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, writes:—

The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was established in 1884 and has completed more than 50 years of its existence. It maintains the Islamia College, numerous schools for boys and girls, a Tibbia College, an Ishaat-i-Islam College, orphanages for Muslim boys and girls, etc.

Its General Council has decided to celebrate its Golden Jubilee in 1937. His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal will preside over the main functions, the exact dates of which will be announced later on.

Nutrition Value Of Hand-Made Foods

Variety Of Products At Faizpur Village Industries Exhibition

TILAK NAGAR (Congress Camp), Dec. 20.

All-India Village Industries Exhibition contains among various other things, a Village Arts and Crafts Gallery which exhibits a remarkable variety of village products. It is understood on the express suggestion of Mahatmaji, the following additional exhibits will be displayed:

Peasants hat (made of bamboo and palm leaves) from Assam, Peasants Coat (made of bamboo twiga) from China, Bathika Lungi (from Java), Scrol painting on cloth (Ramayana) from Java, Cocoanut leaf stick basket (from Ceylon), Port-follio (made of bamboo) (Ceylon), Ear ornaments (made of palm leaves)—Santhi Pargana, Wooden mask (Java), Bhili Arrow (Dhar State), Krishna in Bondage (Cement cast from Terra Cotta (Bengal), Pradip (South India), Shikar Scene (Bengal), Haradhann Bhanga (Bengal), Milkmaids Jacket (Kathiawar), Cloth Toy (Punjab), Yashoda and Krishna (Picture)—Bengal, Telugu couple (Saw dust toy)—Andhra, Laughing Grand Mother (Earthen toy)—Bengal and Turban (presented to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore by Maharaja of Limbry).

KHADI SECTION.

In Khadi section, there will be demonstration of process of hand-ginning, hand-carding, slivering, hand-spinning, etc.

There will be special exhibits of varieties of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics and charts, diagrams, maps, posters, illustrative of progress and economic value of Khadi, etc.

There are fifty shops from different provinces for sale of varieties of Khadi to suit varying tastes and purses.

VILLAGE PRODUCTS.

There will be selected articles of village manufacture. Animal husbandry exhibited through demonstrations by model cattle shed, dairying, cattle feeds, veterinary aid, improvement breeding, cow protection, etc.

There will be demonstration as regards the utilization of dead animals. Rural reconstruction and improvement such as adult literacy by demonstrating of easy methods of instruction of adults in Marathi and Urdu.

There are 25 shops for sale of village and other hand-made products including shops conducted by women national organizations of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

There will be one Soya Bean restaurant, Lele's wax-works, music, 'Powdas" and "Kirtans," physical feats, etc.

NUTRITION VALUE.

Next in importance to the Khadi section is the section of the Exhibition dealing with industries other than the manufacture of cloth. Even the industry of cloth manufacture ranks next after the production of food, as agriculture is the basic industry of the country. The improvement of agricultural products as such, is however, outside the scope of the programme of the A.I.V.I.A. or the A.I.S.A With the growth of the population, the production of food grains in our country is found to be barely sufficient for the minimum needs of subsistence. It is essential, therefore, that we take steps to see that our people derive the maximum of nourishment from the food grains, cereals, and others, that we produce.

Therefore, the A.I.V.I.A. includes in its programme the problem of nutrition, and at the exhibition, visitors will have an opportunity of seeing how the programme is worked out. The processing by hand of the primary products required for food was a feature of rural life till recent times, but with the production of machinery, grinding mills and rice mills have replaced the old-world system of pres ing. This has necessarily involved loss of income and the drain of wealth from the countryside.

The A.I.V.I.A. seeks the revival of this processing by hand both to stop this loss and also to secure better food value for the people, because it has been proved, beyond doubt, that processing by machinery reduce the nutritive value of food grains. The grinding on the chakki, and the hand-pounding of paddy, and the crushing of oil seeds by bullock power, with the recent improvements introduced will be on view at the exhibition. The dietetice superiority of products turned out by these will be emphasised through the medium of charts, posters and diagrams.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Not less in importance are the handicrafts that provided employment to millions of our population both rural and urban till recent times, and the decay of which is one of the tragedies of modern India. The exhibition will contain demonstrations of a few of these handicrafts such as paper-making, the manufacture of bangles, by hand, mat-weaving, doll-making, lacquer ware and pottery. In Maharashtra paper was produced at Junnar, Kranhol, Kolhapur and Nasik from raw materials such as are available in abundance in our country. The industry now employs one-tenth of the numbers engaged in it barely fifty years ago and at present hand-made paper is made out of raw materials such as straw, begasse, jute or rags but out of paper cuttings. At Wardha, experiments have recently been carried out for the direct use of these materials in manufacturing paper by hand, and a feature of the exhibition will be a demonstration of these processes carried out on the improved lines by Kagad's brought down from Erondol.

OTHER SMALL INDUSTRIES.

There will be other handicrafts too, at which men will be at work and of these lacquer-ware should receive special attention. An enterprising Maharashtrian from the Konkan will demonstrate the art of lacquer ware manufacturing as practised in Burma, while there will be a similar demonstration of the art as practised in Sawantwadi in the Konkan. The Lord Reay Industrial Museum of Poona will have an exhibition showing how lac is produced and how it can be used for industrial purposes.

BEE-KEEPING.

Lastly reference may be made to bee-keeping. Bee-keeping is not a handicraft, but it is a subsidiary occupation which is being developed on a large scale especially in Italy At Sri. Rajagopalachariar's Ashram at Tiruchengodu, a number of village workers have received training in this

(Continued in Col. 2)

(Continued from Col. 7)

secondary industry, and one of them will give a demonstration in the modern methods of bee-keeping, the feature of which is that it enables honey to be extracted in a clean way, keeping the hives in tact and without causing any harm to the bees, who toil to make this valuable food available to use. There are parts of Maharashtra like the vicinity of the Sanhyadri Hills where this subsidiary industry can be taken in hand by agriculturists to supplement both their diet and their income. Hence the importance assigned to this demonstration at the Exhibition.—United Press Special.

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Making Music by the Movements of Dancer's Body

How a New Electrical Device, Concealed in the Floor of a Stage, Mysteriously Emits Tuneful Notes and Takes the Place of an Entire Orchestra

A Dancer Creating Her Own Music with an Electrical Device Consisting of a Metal Plate Installed in the Floor of the Stage and Connected to an Oscillator, Amplifier and Loud-Speaker. As the Dancer Moves, the Relative Position of Her Body to the Plate Causes Musical Notes to Be Sounded.

This Close-up View of the Electrical Musical Device Shows the Dial Being Set to Adjust the Pitch Control. Immediately Below Are the Oscillator, Amplifier and Loud-Speaker.

A SELECT audience of music-lovers of New York City recently assembled to witness the demonstration of a surprising method of furnishing dance music that left them not only breathless with amazement, but also completely mystified as to the source of the notes of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," which were so realistically interpreted by the graceful movements of a dancer. As the dancer swayed her body in rhythm and gracefully moved arms and feet the music, so it seemed to the audience, apparently came at times from her finger-tips and again from her toes. Whatever was the source of the dance music it was most effectively hidden, for there was not the slightest evidence of an orchestra or even a single musical instrument of any kind. At the conclusion of the dance program, which included a variety of interpretive dances, the method of making the mysterious music was explained.

This method is a radically new idea which permits the dancer to create her own music as she moves about or glides over the floor. The instrument consists of a large metal plate installed in the floor and connected to an oscillator, amplifier and loud-speaker which form the basic principle of the device.

As the dancer moves about, waves her hands, or, in fact, makes any type of movement, the relative position of her body to the plate causes a corresponding tone to come out of the loud-speaker. Thus a certain position of her arms sounds the note of "do," another position gives "re," and a leg in the air might be "mi," etc.

Now when all these movements are done in proper sequence, any desired melody is produced and the effect is very striking and uncanny. To see a dancer go through the graceful movements of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," for example, creating the accompanying music as she goes along by the mere movement of her body, is amazing.

The dancer does not, of course, come in actual contact with this plate. As the dancer bends toward the plate, body capacity is increased and thereby the pitch of an oscillating tube circuit is lowered. As she rises on tiptoe, for instance, the pitch is higher. Consequently, certain movements of her body will produce high notes while other movements will produce low notes. The dancer, in producing any desired note by a specific position of her body or arms, can convert the motions into tones varying in exact synchronization with her pose. In fact, the motion of either an arm or leg is sufficient to produce a noticeable change of tone.

Hearing With the Eyes

EYES often work where ears fail, the sense of sight substituting for the sense of hearing. This may seem like a ridiculous statement. Recent experiments, however, which Jack S. Cotton, M. Sc., of the Phonetics Laboratory, Ohio State University, describes in the Scientific American, demonstrate conclusively that everyone often makes use of his eyes in "hearing" the speech of those about him where the ears alone would fail entirely.

An audience sits in a darkened room. In front stands a sound-proof booth equipped with a double glass window. Lights on opposite sides of this window shine directly into the eyes of the audience, thus shielding the speaker within the booth from view. The speech of this person is heard through a loudspeaker after being picked up by a microphone and amplified. An operator directs the speaker by telephone. At the beginning of the demonstration, speech from inside the booth can be understood readily although the speaker is not visible.

While the speech is being heard in this manner the operator turns on a noisy buzzer and switches a low-pass filter into the circuit, thus cutting out the high frequency speech components. In this way the understandability of the speech is reduced almost to zero, as frequently occurs in noisy places, over-reverberant auditoriums, and so on.

The inside booth lights are then switched on. The person within continues speaking, his speech still being as greatly distorted as before, but his face being visible. The ease with which his speech can now be understood is surprising. The inevitable conclusion is that the eyes supply a large and important element in the understanding of speech under adverse auditory conditions.

Why Running Is Like Milk Souring

The Exercise of Running Causes the Muscles to Convert Their Substance Into Lactic Acid Just as When Milk Sours Its Sugar Becomes Lactic Acid.

MODERN medical research has found out that when muscles are active they convert their substance into "lactic acid." Just so when milk sours, the sugar in it is converted into lactic acid. There is, of course, a slight difference between the two kinds of lactic acids, but, nevertheless, their composition is the same.

This explains how the lactic acid content in the blood of athletes is used as meter for their fundamental qualities. The more lactic acid an athlete can stand, and the rate at which he burns up the acid, the better are the qualities in question of this athlete.

What does this expression, "lactic acid content," mean when converted in the language of daily life? Science has found, for example, that the first stride of a sprinter produces in his system as much lactic acid as two tablespoonfuls of milk souring. After running 160 yards he has "soured" a quart of milk. After the quarter-mile, which is about sprinting limit, three quarts.

These facts are very interesting, because they explain why it is exhausting to put out a great deal of effort at once. The lactic acid content of one's blood increases faster than he can stand it, which is more exhausting even than doing a great amount of work over a long period, during which there is time to burn it up as fast as the lactic acid is produced.

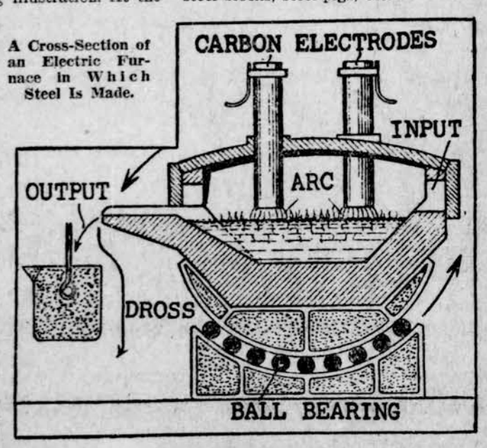
The act of breathing draws air into the lungs and absorbs oxygen into the blood. This oxidizes (burns up) the acid. It is for this reason that after running hard one has to breathe deeply to get rid of the lactic acid thus created.

How Steel Is Made Electrically

ELECTRICALLY made steel is, metallurgists explain, of an extremely homogenous composition. This is due to the melting process by means of electricity which promotes especially favorable melting conditions. The difficult process of adjusting the proper temperature and all the other factors of importance to obtain the desired chemical and metallurgical conditions is quite easily created when the electro-melting process is applied.

How such an electro-melting furnace looks, and how it operates is shown in the accompanying illustration. At the top of the furnace is a cover plate containing two very large carbon electrodes. They have a diameter of about a foot and a length of about 12 feet. Between these carbon electrodes an electric arc is created in the same manner as in a normal electric arc lamp. However, the electric current applied is not only a few amperes, but many hundreds of amperes.

The amount of electricity required depends on the size of the furnace. Normally such an electro-furnace has a capacity of 10 tons, but there are some in use which have a capacity up to 40 tons. By regulating the strength of the current the temperature can be adjusted. The temperature applied varies between 3,000 and 10,000 degrees Farenheit. After the ores, etc., are completely melted the entire furnace is tilted. The raw-steel is emptied into small containers and sent into the casting room where it is molded into steel-blocks, steel-pigs, etc.



A Cross-Section of an Electric Furnace in Which Steel Is Made.

Flying Lizards

FLYING lizards are found in Malaya. The wings of these creatures consist of the outward extension of the ribs covered with skin. When at rest they are able to bring the skin-covered ribs to their side, but extend them when they leap from one perch to another. These wings would be more correctly described as gliders, for they spread out almost like the wings of a small airplane, supporting the lizard as it travels through the air.

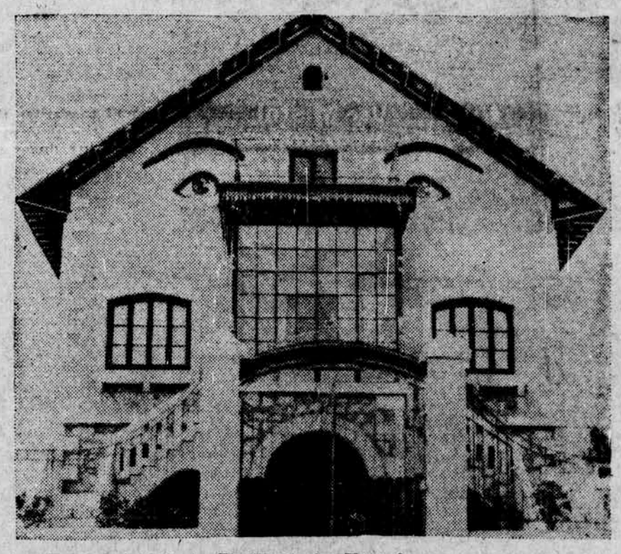
The tuatara of New Zealand, which is called "the living fossil," is allied to the lizard. Naturalists say it is the sole living representative of the ancient reptiles which roamed over the earth millions of years ago. It still retains traces of the third eye which was a feature of some of the terrible monsters of the past. The tuatara is supposed to be the parent of all lizards.

Strange Architecture Found in Spain

DURING the last two decades, Spain, which today is a seething cauldron of civil war, has been giving outward expressions to the unsettled peace of mind that permeates that unfortunate country, through a strange channel—architecture. The origin of this trend started in ancient Catalonia, and the craze "to be different" began to sweep the nation. The form of architecture was to be Spanish in every detail and completely alienated from any other style known to civilization.

As the idea was fostered, many weird designs were presented by architects and within the past few years a number of them have found their way into stone. The traveler in Spain, prior to the civil war, met some very unusual sights in new office buildings and homes scattered here and there and throughout the country. One of the latter is shown in the accompanying illustration of a private home in Madrid. This house is given a grotesque appearance, as the features of its owner are perpetuated in stucco on the front.

Finally radical ideas led to trying building materials which heretofore had been associated with small cottages and homes, to mold them as exteriors for skyscrapers. The result was strange, to say the least. Even stucco is made to produce monumental effects, so the Spaniards discovered. To be sure, it is not enhanced or made more desirable, but when one is confronted with knickknack-shaped objects as large as a skyscraper, it has to be conceded that there may be something monumental about stucco, after all.



The Front of a House in Madrid, Which Bears the Features of Its Owner.

One of the most interesting buildings of Barcelona is the Cathedral. Building operations have been in progress for many decades on this structure, the design of which is described as that of pastry, a Catalonian style of architecture. The building operations have been financed exclusively by voluntary contributions. No service has been held in this cathredal, whose interior today is marked by bare walls and piles of debris.

Life-Nets for Bridge-Builders

WHEN you have gone to the circus you, doubtless, have taken notice of the huge nets stretched a short distance above the ground and directly below the trapeze performers. They were placed there primarily as a means of saving lives, in case a trapeze performer should slip or miss his hold and fall.

This idea of a life-saving net is no longer confined to the circus, but has been adopted by bridge-builders as a means of saving the lives of workmen.

The accompanying illustration shows a section of San Francisco's great Golden Gate Bridge, 30 feet below which a life-net has been spread. This net, the first of its kind to be used in building construction history, makes bridge building safe work.

A Section of a Huge Life-Net Which Is Suspended Beneath the Great Golden Gate Bridge to Save Workmen Who Fall.

Why Children Like To Play With Mud

DO you recall that when a child you liked to make mud-pies? This, according to specialists in child-training, is not unusual conduct, but merely an expression of the play appeal of mud.

"The adult who insists that a child should play clean games and keep out of the mud and puddles," says J. M. Williams, B. A., in Family Herald, "is repressing a natural childish urge. The results may be far-reaching. Let me give an example: One little girl of six, the daughter of well-to-do parents, was terribly backward. She could attain practically no muscular control of handwork.

"Finally, a skilled specialist in these psychological difficulties of childhood diagnosed the case. She found that the girl's mother was very proud of her little daughter's prettiness and from early childhood the little girl had been surrounded by 'don'ts,' which cut right across her natural and perfectly proper inclinations. 'Don't dirty your frock; don't play in the mud; don't splash in the puddles.'

"So it had gone on, with the best intentions, until by the age of six the child's natural urges had become so repressed that free expression in either school or play had become practically impossible for her."

Low Wage Level In Gokak Mills

LABOUR DEMANDS AND GRIEVANCES

Workers' Case

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya writes:—

The Gokak Mills situated near the Gokak Falls came into some prominence and when its employees, numbering over three thousand, went on a spontaneous strike last July as a result of attacks on the workers. The strike was called off after about a fortnight on an assurance being given amongst several other concessions conceded to the workers, that the management would punish any proved case of assault, that it would never countenance physical violence and if such case be reported to the manager he would grant redress to the victim and punish the offender.

ASSURANCE BROKEN

The assurance, it appears has been lightly broken, as is evident from the new crisis which has arisen in the mills again. Continuous harassment of, and assaults on, workers, particularly on women workers, causing in some cases serious injury have been it is alleged, going on apace And in spite of appeals to the management no enquiry has been held nor any relief offered to the victims. The situation, however, was aggravated recently by the starting of a Labour Union which was registered on the 14th of October. The enthusiasm and the confidence of the workers in the Union was proved by the fact that nearly 99 per cent. of them entered it immediately.

AMAZING CONDITION.

But the Union members were told that the management was prepared to watch the development of the Union favourably, only if the constitution and the office-bearers were such as to inspire confidence and provided Mr. Elias the present Joint General Secretary, did not reside in the workers' areas—most amazing condition to lay down. Making this a pretext the management refused to recognise the Union. This was followed by some attacks on workers when they approached for the short wages they had received

LOCK-OUT WITHOUT NOTICE.

The Union's Jt Secretary made every effort at this stage to see the manager and ease a situation which was getting more and more strained. But the manager was adamant in refusing to see anyone purporting to represent Labour The only response the workers got was to find the mill gates closed on them summarily when they got there on the 7th morning as usual. The management had not even thought it worth while to give them notice of a lockout and this for the sole crime of starting a Union. This was rounded off by the dismissal of 84 people most of whom were office-bearers and committee members of the Union

WORKERS' ANSWER.

On the 12th the manager announced to the workers that the mills would be opened on the 14th and all workers except those who were dismissed, were to return to work. Wages were offered to them on the 12th. They one and all refused to touch the money unless the dismissals of their comrades were cancelled. Evidently the management were under the happy illusion that the Union would be easily crushed by these means. But they had counted without the rock-like loyalty of the workers to their newly created organization.

The gates opened on 14th morning in the tense atmosphere made heavier still by the grim presence of the police guards. But no worker would even approach the mill gates. The few pickets are therefore having a lazy time of it.

The workers have met and passed resolutions to the effect that they could not resume work until the dismissal orders on the 84 were withdrawn, an enquiry was held into the cases of alleged assault on workers and negotiations for an honourable settlement to be opened by the manager with the Employees' Union.

SCANDALOUS WAGES.

If one sees the condition of the workers one does not wonder at the extreme aversion of the management to the existence of a Union that is bound to fight for the workers' rights. The mill is worked by electric power, generated by the Gokak Falls and which, therefore, costs practically nothing Yet, the wages given are roughly 50 per cent lower than in Bombay or Ahmedabad The enormous saving effected by cheap electric power is reaped by the company in heavy profits. The new hands which came in are being paid wages almost 25 per cent below the prevailing rate and the manager has already told the workers that he means to introduce the reduced rate as almost a uniform scale which works out to Rs. 5 per head per month.

Notices are served indiscriminately. There were two cases, where the charge was of propagating political ideas. For the solemn revolutionary act of reading a newspaper out to other workers, one was actually dismissed!

WOMEN WORKERS' PLIGHT.

The women workers are the most victimized. They receive no maternity benefits inspite of the Maternity Benefit Act and the women workers number 1200—nearly half the total number. Cases of neglect are reported. A fortnight ago a woman in the throes of labour pain sought admittance in the Maternity Hospital attached to the mill but was refused When the Union Secretary appealed to an official of the mill to shelter the poor woman, like the Pharisee he pointed an accusing finger at her /and said: "She is a sinner and bears an illegitimate child. Let her seek him who gave her the progeny. I shall have nothing to do with a shameless woman like her," and like a true upholder of morality, he locked up and sealed the woman's quarter in the mill area. The woman still continues as a patient in the hospital!

That the authorities were fighting any attempt on the part of the workers to organize is evident from the fact that even social service leagues were banned and often attendance at Jatras or religious gatherings were forbidden. One social service league, the workers had organised on their own was broken by dismissal of the organisers.

Other Side

In the course of a statement to the press, the management of the Gokak Mills, says:—

The trouble at Gokak has its origin in the short Strike of July last. The immediate cause of that strike was that a small section of the spinners disinclination to work modern Spinning frames of a longer length than the old frames they displaced, at higher speeds than had previously been in force. Once this Strike started other demands and complaints were put forward. It is significant however, that no demands for a general higher scale of wages were made. A demand was put forward for the reintroduction of a graduated scale of wages for spinners of approved service—this was acceded to. A demand was put forward for Good Attendance Bonus, whether a worker attended full days or not. This was refused. And the usual allegations of assaults on workers were made.

THOSE ALLEGATIONS.

As these allegations of assaults, (allegations which are made during every industrial strike) are now repeated, it is due to the Company that the public should now know what action was taken in this matter. A written undertaking was given that if any case of assault on a worker were even reasonably proved, the offender however, high his position, whether Indian or European would be dismissed. As some of the workers complaining of assault or said to have witnessed assault had retired to outside V i the Company placed a car at the disposal of the Labour representative and invited him to produce evidence. The Strike terminated and no further attempt was made to prove any of these alleged cases of assault.

FORMATION OF UNIONS.

On the termination of the July Strike the Company was informed that a Union was to be formed that this Union would be largely managed by outside officials, and that the management would be asked to recognise that Union when formed. The reply given by the Company, with the full authority of its Board of Directors, was that the formation of a Union would be favourably looked upon, that in the meantime the management at Gokak would be authorised to deal with the leaders interested in forming the Union and that the formal recognition of the Union would be dependent upon approval of the Constitution and Office Bearers of the Union.

UNION MEMBERSHIP.

From this stage the position at Gokak steadily deteriorated.

In the month of August it became known unofficially that the Union was not only enrolling clerks and sepoys in this Workers' Union, but was appointing clerks, educational employees, and sepoys, to important office on its Committee of Management. An immediate protest was entered by the Company to the promoters of the Union. It was pointed out that the Company could not tolerate clerks, with access to the Company's confidential business and sepoys upon whom depends to a large extent the security of property in the event of disturbances, being managing officials of the Workers' Union. This protest was not even replied to. The founder of the Union was requested to visit Gokak but this request was also not replied to. Clerks and sepoys were then informed by written order that they would not be permitted to join the Union, but this order was ignored.

ATTACK ON CO. OFFICIALS.

Inflammatory speeches were made at meetings of the workers, but the real day to day control of the Union had by now passed largely into the hands of the Company's clerks on the Union Committee. Personalities were indulged in and officials of the Company both Indian and European were criticised, their salaries discussed their qualifications criticised, and their social position held up to ridicule.

All this at a time when the Company was in friendly touch both in Gokak and Bombay with the original officials of the Union.

The Union allege provocation harassment, fines and dismissals.

The reply to this is that out of a Labour force of nearly 3,000 people, only ten were dismissed in a period of nine months, and the percentage of Fines (all small) for bad work defiance of orders, and all faults, was only 0.040 of one per cent in the month of October.

Apart from loss of production, bad work, defiance of orders, disorderly scenes, interference with the manager's movements by women workers; small fires occurred on two successive nights—fires which the Union consider were accidental but which had every indication of being deliberately caused. Anonymous letters were received threatening the lives of senior clerks and other officials.

NO RECOGNITION.

At this juncture the Company declined that the Union did not shew that sense of responsibility necessary to justify any continued recognition and the Union was informed that it could not be recognised or dealt through.

A day or two after this decision was arrived at, a number of workpeople were assaulted violently by other workers. This was followed by stone throwing at officers, and finally by the inside manager being assaulted, thrown on his face and pummelled in the open road, at 8-30 in the morning. Threatening letters continued and the Mill was closed for one week.

ARRESTS AND DISMISSALS.

A number of men have been arrested by the Police, a number of clerks have been dismissed, and approximately 80 workers have been dismissed. The workers generally are now on Strike, a body of uniformed volunteers has been raised by the Union and is being drilled in lathi play. The Company is determined not to reinstate the men dismissed, nor to recognise this Union whose formation has been followed by such deplorable activities and mischief. The general Labour force in Gokak is contented the Wages paid are higher than those paid by any other Mill in the Southern Mahratta Country, the Company provides practically free housing, free sanitation, free filtered water and the lighting in the village. The workers pay no taxes and on the other hand are provided with three schools, a hospital a maternity hospital, and a creche in which free milk is given to the children under the supervision of a trained nurse and a staff of ayahs. In addition to all this over 2000 of the Workers are members of a Provident Fund so generous in its terms that cases of workers retired on an accumulated fund of Rs. 2000/5 00 are not uncommon. A substantial part of this Fund is forfeitable at the Company's option, as a result of this present strike.

NO MORE DISMISSALS.

The main body of workers undoubtedly wish to return to work but they cannot do so until the picketing and intimidation practised by the Union members is put an end to.

No further dismissals are contemplated and the Company will of course give preference to all old workpeople once it is possible to re-open the Mills without fear of disorder from the dismissed men and other adherents of the Union.

HUNGER STRIKE IN BURMA JAIL

Protest Against Moulmein Prison Authorities' Treatment

RANGOON, (By Mail)

According to a Burmese Daily, Thakin Ba Sein, Thakin Hvi, Thakin Than and Thakin Aung Than who were recently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on a charge of sedition at Moulmein and now lodged in the Moulmein Jail have gone on hunger strike since the 9th instant, as a protest, it is said, against general treatment meted out to them by the Jail authorities.

Two of the Thakin representatives on behalf of the Thakins' Association interviewed the Inspector General of Prisons at the Secretariat and made representations on the matter, asking for remedy for the same.

It is reported that the Inspector General assured the representatives that he would send for the report immediately from the district.—United Press.

NAZI HONOUR FOR TRIPURA RULER

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Maharaja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura received Herr E. Von Selzam, Acting Consulate General for Germany at a Durbar at Tripura House yesterday and received a portrait of the German Chancellor, Herr Hitler, which, it is understood, has been presented by the Fuhrer to him in connection with his recent visit to Germany.—United Press.

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PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
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First and second class passengers travelling over 100 miles at 1 1/3 fares.

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Tickets will be issued from FRIDAY, the 11th December to THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1936, which will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1937.

CONCESSIONS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR COMBINED TOURS OVER B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. RLYS.

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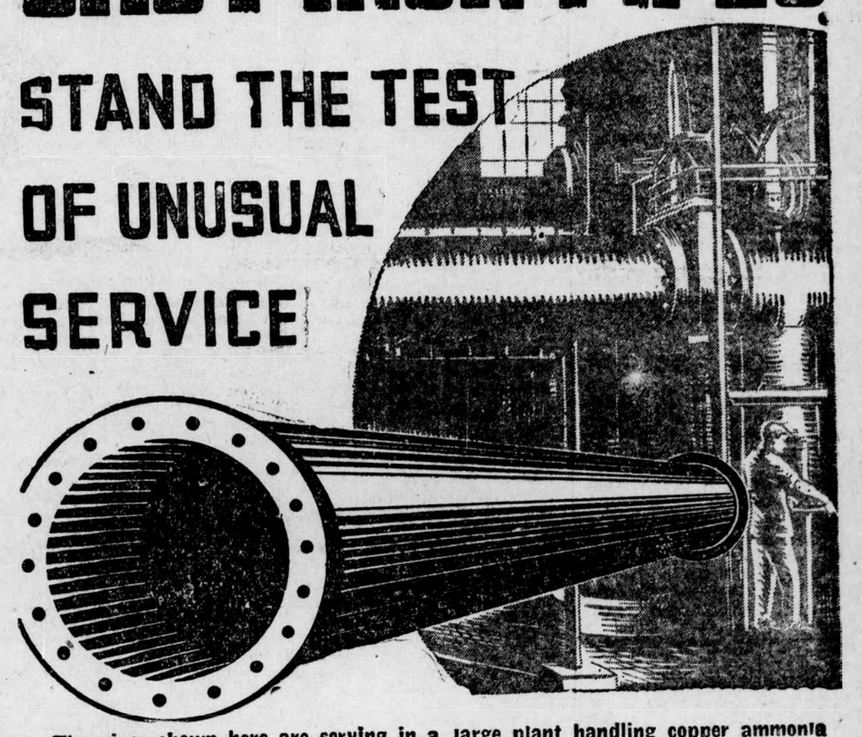

The pipes shown here are serving in a large plant handling copper ammonia solution, and replaced pipes to which the corrosive effects of the solution were fatal in a few weeks. More than a year after their installation the Chief Engineer of the plant said "The Cast Iron Pipes show no evidence of corrosion."

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4, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

Agents: ORMERODS (India), LTD. BOMBAY.

BK 12

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Strathnaver of 1.395 Reg. tons Capt. E. P. Lyndon arrived from Brisbane via Auckland, Wellington, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons Capt. A. Russel, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, dates and general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Mirzapore of 6715 Reg. tons Capt. J. F. Waldrum arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Burmah Shell Oil Co.'s Oil Tanker S.S. Badarpur of 4942 Reg. tons Capt. J. Nelson sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Strathnaver of 13395 Reg. tons Capt. E. P. Lyndon sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Lahore of 3161 Reg. tons Capt. J. H. Hollow sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports in ballast.

Turner Morrison and Co.'s S.S. Kohinoor of 3240 Reg. tons Capt. J. Murray sailed for Rangoon via Cannanore Costt Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

S.S. Naples Maru (O. S. K.) for China, Japan Forts via Penang and Singapore.

S.S. Sanfrancisco Maru (M. M.) and Co.) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo and Port Sweetenham.

S.S. Quilon (M. M. & Co.) for China and Japan Forts via Colombo and Bangkok.

S.S. City of Perth (K. N. & Co.) for Marseilles, Dunkerk, Antwerp, Ghent and Karachi.

S.S. Jalaratna (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 19.

4 Aagtekerk, 4044, Fremantle, 23-12, L Edwards Ltd.
Mirzapore 4135, N F. N F. M M and Co.
8 Tokiwa Maru, 4231, Karachi, 24-12, N Y Kaisha.
11 Lahore, 3161, Karachi 24-12, M M and Co.
14 Quilon 4759, Kobe N F. M M and Co.
15 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 23-12, M M and Co.
16 Kaisar-I-Hind 6914, Marseilles, N F. M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Kohinur, 3240, Rangoon 19-12 T. Morrison and Co.
6 Haideri 912, Karachi, 19-12, S Hassum and Co.
15 Indira, 878, M.-Coast, 19-12, Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCES DOCK

F Oastcappelle, 348, M. Coast, 19-12, Merchant S N Co.
M Offside, Jehangir, 2157, Rangoon, N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
K Akbar, 2479, N. F., N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
M Rahmani, 3291, N.F., N.F., T. Morrison and Co.
N Jalaratna, 2326, Rangoon, 27-12, Scindia S N Co.
Q Lalita, 283, M.-Coast, N F, Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 31-12, P and O S N Coy.
Viceroy of India 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Dalgoma 22-12, M M & Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 24-12, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 21-12 Graham's Trading Coy.
Clan Ronald 21-12 James Finlay and Co.
Clan Macbrayne. 30-12. James Finlay and Coy.
City of Barcelona, 26-12. Killick Nixon and Co.
City of Perth 17-12, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GERMANY

Werdenfels, 5-1, Lionel Edward.
Barenfels, 22-12, Lionel Edward.
Trautenfels 25-12 Lionel Edward.

FROM OSLO

Simla 9-1, Lionel Edward.

FROM BASSEIN

Gambhira, 21-12, M M and Coy.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Burdwan 20-12, M M and Co.
Anyo Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Naples Maru 18-12 O S Kaisha.
Ranchi, 25-12, P. and O. S. N. Coy.
Jeypore 31-12 P & O S N Co.
Borneo Maru, 23-12, O S Kaisha.
Buyo Maru 21-12 O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 26-12 N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru 8-1 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 15-1, N. Y. Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Jaladuta, 28-12, Scindia S N Coy.

FROM RANGOON

Gurna, 19-12, M M and Co.
Golconda, 29-12, M M and Coy.
Cranfield 30-12 M M and Co.

FROM JEDDAH.

Islami 21-12, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM BASRA

Barala, 13-12, M M and Co.
Varsova 19-12 M M and Co.
Bankura, 24-12, M. M. and Coy.
Barenfels, 26-12, Lionel Edward
Varela, 26-12, M. M. and Coy.

FROM MALABAR PORTS

Lauterfels, 22-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM KARACHI

Tokiwa Maru, 26-12, N Y Kaisha.
Vita 24-12 M M and Co.
City of Ripon 21-1 F F C & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Cederbank 7-1 F F Campbell & Co.
Steel Maker, 27-12, M M and Coy.
New Orleans, 22-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan, 22-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa, 26-12, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 22-12 M M and Co.
Strathaird 2-1 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 9-1 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 23-1 P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Lauterfels, 25-12. Lionel Edward.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 18-1 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LOS ANGELES.

Salawati 28-12 Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia 5-1, Grahams Trading Co.
City of Hongkong 25-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cedarbank, 13-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 25-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru, 31-12, N Y Kaisha.
Victoria 14-1 Lloyd Triestino.
Koshin Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Rawalpindi 25-12 P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 4-1 Turner Morrison & Co.
Rehmani 26-12 Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR BASRA

Varsova, 24-12, M M and Co.
Vasna, 16-12, M M and Co.
Barala, 23-12, M. M. and Coy.

FOR KARACHI.

Tokiwa Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.
Vita 19-12 M. M. & Co.
Barenfels, 31-12, Lionel Edward.
Genoa Maru, 28-12, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 23-12 M M and Co.
Takliwa 6-1, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Jehangir 21-12, Turner Morrison and Co.
Kohinur, 19-12. Turner Morrison and Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S.	Conte Verde (boats)	17-12-36
,,	Vita	18-12-36
,,	Haideri	18-12-36
,,	Indira	18-12-36
,,	Costeappelle	18-12-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

S.S. City of Perth for Dunkirk:—265 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton Vakharia and Co; 1700 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syn. Ltd; 4000 bags groundnut seed The Oil Seed Trad. Co; 2560 bags groundnut seed M Bhutta and Co; 186 bags mustard seed V Bros; 25 bales hosiery cutting N A Gina and Co: 50 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 73 bales cotton fly and waste M Narotamdas and Co; 25 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 550 bales cotton H Nenry and Co; 220 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

For Antwerp:—56 bales cotton B Harakchand and Co; 297 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 75 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 250 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton B Bros and Co; 170 bales hemp raw D Anandi; 50 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai; 100 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 100 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 158 bales cotton A Podar and Co; 165 bales cotton C & Thackersey Ltd.

For Marseilles:—50 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 220 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton The Swastik G T Co; 660 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 165 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—77 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co; 50 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai; 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes M. S. Kaisha.

For Marseilles:—63 bales cotton fly V A Save and Co.

S.S. Lauterfels for Antwerp:—45 bales wool Ralli Bros; 82 bales wool D Merchant & Co; 55 bales cotton fly Spt. Textile; 9735 bags linseed L Dreyfus & Co.

For Bremen:—42 bales cotton waste Sapt. Textile.

For Boston:—200 bales wool Ralli Bros.

For Talienn:—50 bales hemp raw T Dawoodbhai.

For Gothenburg:—50 bales cotton fly Sapt. Textile Products; 20 bales cotton thread V P Maskai.

For Salonica:—220 bags henna powder D. Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—90 bales goat skins D Abraham & Sons; 101 bales wool Ralli Bros.

For New York:—64 bales goat skins L. Abraham and Sons; 48 bales wool Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—250 bales grap G. Gabriel; 200 bales cotton L Rawji; 100 bales cotton The Nissho Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton B Gangadhar; 1000 bales cotton M Amersey; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S.S. Sanfrancisco Maru for Nagoya:—800 bales iron Faiz and Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:460 bales cotton Langley and Co; 200 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton A Podar and Co; 100 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton B Gangadhar and Co; 500 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co; 100 bales cotton S Karamshi and Co.; 300 bales cotton R Kanji and Co; 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton A Khimji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

S.S. City of Dandee, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., from New York:—70 bundles tyres and tubes; 38 cases medical solution; 11 cases medicines; 125 cases manufactured all other sorts; 9 package; chassis; 143 loose tyres and tubes; 5 cases sewing machines; 12 bundles batteries; 115 cases automobile parts; 7 cases thorium nitrate; 63 packages motor and parts; 12 cases machinery; 28 bundles toilet soap; 135 cases batteries; 75 bales paper bags and accessories; 82 cases soap; 94 cases wax; 14 bundles flash light cells; 15 boxes electric refrigerator and parts; 81 drums lubricating oil; 210 cases provision and oil stores; 36 cases dies; 18 cases grape juice; 10 cases rubber mats; 64 bales second-hand clothing; 90 costons advertising matters; 15 cartons lamps; 353 bundles motor cars; 55 cases radio sets; 35 bundles soda ash; 50 cases dental cream.

From Montreal:—540 bags asbestos fibres; 72 loose wheel and tyres; 41 cases provision; 16 packages track chassis.

From St. Johrs:—11 boxes auto parts; 41 bundles sardines.

From Alexandria:—224 bales cotton.

From Port Saudan:—1500 bales cotton; 300 bags gum.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Dec 19

The following were the average quotations in Indore markets in the various sections for the week ended December 19:

SHARE MARKET

	Rs.
Indore Malwa	45
Hukumchand Mills	176
Kalyanmal Mills (Ord)	112
Kalyanmal Mills (pref)	114
Bhandari Mills	93
State Mills	28
Hukumchand Jute Mills	10
Binod Mills (Ujjain)	125
Rajkumar Mills	30
Hira Mills (Ujjain)	550
Indore Co-operative Press Ltd	25
Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd	25

BULLION MARKET

Gold Rava (Indore) per tola	36-10
Silver (Indore) per 100 tolas	58-8
Silver Thakki (Indore) per 100 tolas	51-8
Sovereigns	22-2-0
Mohar Jaipuri	32-10-0
Mohar Kaldar	37
Putli New	37
Putli Old	36

GRAIN MARKET

Prices per mani of 6 mds. Bengal or 240 seers according to quality:

Wheat Bombay Pass	22 to 24
Wheat Malwa	19 to 20
Wheat Pissi	18 to 19
Gram	15 to 16
Bajara	15 to 17
Mocca	14 to 15
Moong Green	23 to 25
Moong Black	17 to 18
Masoor	15 to 16
Udad	19 to 20
Alsi	27 to 28
Khali Malvi	20 to 22
Khali Desavari	12 to 13
Jowar	12 to 15
Ghee per md. of 30 seers	30 to 45

COTTON MARKET

The Indore cotton market kept firm in sympathy with outside markets during the period under review. Trading in the cotton market began for Broach April-May contract at Rs. 224 against the previous closing of Rs. 220. In the middle of the week the price advanced to Rs. 224-8 but later declined to Rs. 223-3 and towards the close of the week the rate moved round Rs. 223 and Rs. 225. The highest and the lowest rates in the market were Rs. 224-8 and Rs. 220 respectively.

Cotton Malwi and Nimadi was quoted at Rs. 75 to Rs. 79 and Rs. 71 to Rs. 77. Cotton Malvi and Nimadi unpressed was quoted at Rs. 42 to Rs. 44 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 42 per Bhoj respectively.

SPOT COTTON PRICES FIRM

Market Healthy

BOMBAY, December 17.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued he following report:—

Of all factors which cause advances in the cotton market none are more fundamentally sound than a demand for spot cotton.

During the recent advance the quotation for spot cotton led the board. And during the last two days when long liquidation on speculative accounts must have been considerable the spot quotation remained relatively firm.

The spot price in New York is still 62 points higher than the nearest futures month—January.

And in spite of crop and carry-over seemingly adequate in terms of bales, quality is a problem. Messrs. Marshall Greer of New York recently advised us that in their opinion the proportion of untenderable cotton in the present crop would be almost as large as last year's figure 19.8 per cent. 19.8 per cent of 12½ millions is approximately 2½ millions. And that is a lot of cotton to take out of a surplus which looks like 6½ millions and which, in turn, includes 3 millions of loan cotton, the best of which was taken last year.

LOAN COTTON.

Too much reliance should not be placed on loan cotton releases supplying the quality required by the trade.

It is significant that Texas and Oklahoma alone this year are likely to have 500,000 bales that will not staple 7-8" and that an equal quantity grading too low for tender.

If America had paid less attention to quantity and more to quality during the last ten years it might have been better for America. And also for the rest of the world.

Mr. Roosevelt's Soil Conservation Act appears to be a step in the right direction.

Meanwhile, the basis for tenderable cottin is likely to remain firm. And the spot market healthy.

CROP HEDGED.

Equally important is the fact that the crop is now hedged. As cotton goes into consumption those hedges must be lifted quite irrespective of any market opinion.

Last week we drew attention to Octobers. They were too cheap. The recent advance was due principally to a short interest being covered following news of a Government crop plan for 1937 similar to this year.

We do not deny the possibility of further reactions in America but on the healthier technical position following recent liquidation we advise purchases.

The Bombay market made much labour of its attempt to follow the American advance. Parity was lost. And the market had a heavy and rather weary look about it.

A reason for this lassitude is not difficult to find. Pressure from the Indian crop is right on top of the Bombay contracts.

STAPLE STYLES.

With the exception of staple styles, the basis for which has been firm, basis generally remains easy with crop movement considerably in excess of offtake. Eventually, of course, this will even out. But not yet.

In particular the American seed crop in the Punjab is now moving freely. Commitments for medium staple cotton of that style for early shipment are only small and in consequence the basis is easier than for several years.

Shipment inquiry has been somewhat spasmodic but on the whole fairly satisfactory. In particular there is ample evidence of a broad demand for longer staples grown in this country.

The very considerable advance in the yarn section of sampin in Osaka has taken prices to a point from which there might be fairly sharp reactions. There would still appear to be ample margin between cotton and yarn and we doubt whether yarn price reactions would cause any material slowing down in the demand for cotton.

With so much of the Indian crop still to be marketed we prefer sales in strong markets here to be covered by purchases of Americans on any recessions either in New York of Liverpool.

FOREST RESEARCH HELPS INDIAN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 3).

material, and the Institute is now in a position to assure the public that white ant proof buildings can be erected in India and that it is unnecessary to submit year after year to the damage caused by white ants. There is valuable information at Dehra Dun which should be utilised by architects and engineers and should be incorporated in municipal bye-laws and building codes.

Scientific strength testing has led to the discovery amongst Indian timbers of several good substitutes for imported woods used in many industries. Tool handles, picker-arms, bobbins, shuttles, sports goods, ply woods, etc., which are at present either imported or made from imported timber, it has been found, can be manufactured equally successfully from indigenous species.

MINOR INDUSTRIES

There are numerous minor industries which are concerned with a great variety of forest produce other than timber, and in the aggregate the Research Institute has done much useful work for the small trader in essential oils, kutch and katha, charcoal, tans, dyes, drugs, fibres, flosses, etc., and the valuable information which it has collected about them has always been readily made available to those who sought it.

MATCH MANUFACTURE.

A list of Indian woods tested for match manufacture has been published incorporating the results of the trials made, and it is hoped that the list will be of great use to the Indian Match industry not only as regards present supplies of woods for match but also for starting plantations of suitable species.

The establishment of the Turpentine industry in India owes much to the pioneering work done in the laboratories of the Institute.

Other instances which show how chemical research has materially assisted in the establishment of new industries are the manufacture of 'Katha' and 'Kutch', and of Santonine and Ephedrine and similar produce from forest plants. Experimental work on the manufacture of 'Katha' and 'Kutch' from Khair tree has resulted in the establishment of a factory in the United Provinces and promoted the utilisation of Acacia Sundra for its product in South India.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.

Investigations on bamboo carried out at the Institute have enabled the Indian paper industry with the aid of protection, gradually to capture the market of imported writing and printing papers to the extent of about 12,000 tons and Rs. 50 lakhs a year. The consumption of bamboos in Indian paper mills is now over 30000 tons a year, and it is expected that the extensions now in progress will soon double it. In the manufacture of paper from Sabai grass, the Pulp Expert has developed a new process which, on an annual average consumption of 25,000 tons of 'Sabai' grass, represents a saving of about Rs. 3 lakhs. A process has also been developed for the use of 'Ulla' grass which grows plentifully in the United Provinces and for which no use has been found so far. The extended use of grass and other materials like flax waste and bagasse, which have also been tested at the Debra Dun Institute, is important for the growth of the paper industry in provinces like the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Sind, where bamboo is not readily available at low prices.

The Institute has undertaken to solve the problems of the paper and pulp industry which are inherent in the use of new raw material on a large scale, and have arranged to give short courses of training to mill chemists and apprentices.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

Another interesting line of work now in progress is that of the purification of bamboo for use in the production of 'fibro', a stable fibre like the rayon produced from wood pulp. Encouraging results have been obtained so far, and it is hoped, should funds be available, to obtain a small experimental plant for the production of fibro from bamboo and grass pulps. 'Fibro' it may be noted, has become a keen competitor with long staple cotton and wool, and may help to alter the complexion of the Indian textile industry in India and elsewhere. Should the production and use of 'fibro' become widely established, it would not only do away with the necessity of increasing the cultivation of long staple cotton or of importing it from abroad but would enable India to be self-sufficient in regard to its raw materials for the textile industry and also open up fresh avenues for the extended use of the forest products of the country.

Chicago Wheat

	Chicago, Dec 18
December	dol. 1.39 3/8
May	dol. 1.33 1/2
July	dol. 1.19 1/4

IS THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OVER-PROTECTED?

(Continued from page 3).

which must be made to this price in order to arrive at a fair selling price. The one was on account of the quantity of inferior sugar manufactured by Indian factories in comparison to the Java. A credit of annas -/4/- per maund was given by the Board in 1931 when the production of Indian sugar was 3,70,0.0 tons. To-day when the production is estimated at 15,0.0.0 tons the percentage of inferior sugar produced in India is far larger and as such, an adjustment of for more than as -/4/- per maund to the fair price is called for on account of quality.

But still more important than the adjustment on account of freight is what is required on account of advantage enjoyed by the Java Sugar at the present moment. The Tariff Board in 1931 definitely ruled out the case for the need of such adjustment, principally on the ground that Indian sugar was being then sold in what may be called in their own "freight advantage" areas. With the expansion of Indian industry the position has been entirely reversed. In 1935-36, the total volume of Sugar exported from Bihar and Orissa and U. P. are 37 and 104 lakhs maunds aggregating 1,41,00 00) maunds or more than 5 lakhs tons of sugar. It is arguable that the whole of this quantity is not being marketed in port towns undoubtedly they are not. But the arrivals of Indian Sugar in port towns and in distant areas are sufficiently large, as the following figures for 1935-36 will indicate:—

	lakh maunds.
Calcutta	17
Bombay	19
Karachi	9
Madras	7
Bombay (other than port)	15
Bengal (other than Calcutta)	14
Madras (other than port)	5
	76 lakhs maunds.

ADJUSTED PRICE

Even this represents a little less than 3 lakhs tons in a total production of 10½ lakhs tons. The average freight from the Eastern U.P. and Behar factories to Calcutta is annas -/11/- and to Madras, Bombay and Ahmedabad is Re. 1/ per maund. Considering that at least 33 per cent of the output of the Indian Sugar Industry is sold in long distance markets the rail freight to where may be averaged at -/15/1 annas per maund, an adjustment of at least -/6/- per maund must be made to the fair selling price in order to obtain its competitive parity with Java. Taking the quality adjustment figure already discussed at the same amount of -/6/- per maund in place of -/4/- assumed by the Tariff Board in 1931, I work out the fair selling price of Indian Sugar at Java parity in the following manners.

	Rs.
Price including cost and profit	3/
Add adjustment for quality	0/6/0
Add adjustment for freight	-/6/-
	3/12/-
Add excise duty	1/5/-
	10/1/0

Deducting Rs. 6/11 - the present duty from this, the adjusted fair selling price, I arrive at Rs. 3/6/- which must be the maximum selling price of Java in Indian ports in order to justify the present level of duty. As we have seen, the present price of Java ex-duty is well under this figure. It is remarkable that the forward price of No 1 crystal sugar ex-factory is quoted to-day at Rs. 6/8/- to 6/12/- per maund or deducting excise duty Rs. 5/3/- to 5/12/- per maund against the bare cost of production estimated at Rs. 6/ per maund. The Java import fell to so low a figure as 13,0.0 tons in the first seven months of this year. But this has not arrested the downward movement of Indian prices. The clear lesson of the situation is that the present factory prices determined by gutted stocks and internal competition, is no index of fair selling price and that the present rate of duty, although not determining the present market rates, must remain unabated to arrest the process of a bad situation going worse.

Viceroy's Sympathy For Colliery Victims

CALCUTTA, December 20.

The following message from the Viceroy was received on Saturday evening by the Governor of Bengal:—

"I have learnt with great concern of explosion at the Poidih Colliery. I will be glad if you will convey my sympathy to the relatives of those who have suffered and if you let me have further information as to the situation as early as possible." It is understood that the Governor of Bengal has sent a message on Saturday expressing his anxiety concerning the Colliery disaster at Poidih and asking to be kept informed of the progress of rescue operations.—A.P.

PLEA FOR MODERN OUTLOOK

Local Bodies Should Encourage Ayurveda, Says U. P. Conference President

BENARES, Dec. 17.

The U. P. Vaidyas Conference was held to-day in the amphitheatre of the Hindu University. Vaidyas from various districts attended, prominent among those present being Pandit Malaviya, Mahamahopadhya Gananathsen, Kaviraj Pratapsinha, Rameshwarmisra and Jagannath Prasad Shukla.

"Dhanwantari Poojan" was performed and the Rajeshwardatta Shastri (Professor, Ayurvedic College, Hindu University, and member of the Board of Indian Medicine), Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates emphasised the necessity of adopting modern methods. He drew attention to the utility of opening mental sections in Ayurvedic Hospitals.

Mr. Raghubirdayal Bhatta, Cawnpore, in the course of his presidential address declared that the Ayurvedic System was scientific. He expressed the opinion that Vaidyas should be appointed health officers and suggested that Municipal and District Boards should open indoor Ayurvedic departments.—A.P.

ITALIAN HONOUR FOR INDIAN MEDICO

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Information has been received from Milan (Italy) that Dr. Santosh Kumar Mukherji, M.B., Editor of the "Indian Medical Record," Calcutta, has been elected Vice-President of the International Association of Medical Press (Associazione Internazionale della Stampa Medica), the office of which is at Milan, Italy. Dr. Hans Spatz of Muncher Medizinische Woch has been elected President.

OTHER VICE-PRESIDENTS

The following medical men of international reputation have also been elected Vice-President: . Dr Morris Fishbein, Editor, Journal of American Medical Association; Dr. Squire Sprigge, Editor, the Lancet, London; Dr. James I. Maxwell, Editor, Chinese Medical Journal, Shanghai, China; Dr. K. Takeuchi, Editor Nagasaki Igakkwai Zasri, Nagasaki, Japan; Dr. N. Breitmann, Jahraskurse fur Arztliche Fortbildurg, Leningrade, Russia; Dr. E. B. Ribeire, Editor, Annaes Paulistas de Medicina e Chirurgia, Brazil; Dr. R. H. Alcorta, editor, Clinica Y Laboratorio et Opinion Medica, Saragossa; Dr. Paul Carnot, Editor, Paris Medical, Paris; and Dr. Cesare Frugoni, Editor, Policlinico, Rome.—A.P.

INDIA'S VITAL STATISTICS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

During the week ending the 31st October 1936, the number of deaths recorded in 153 towns, with a population of 30,000 and over and with an aggregate population of 14,29,753 amounted to 4,936 and corresponded to an annual rate of 29 per thousand of the population. Births in an equal number of towns amounted to 2,733 which gave an annual rate of 46 per thousand of the population. The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per thousand of their population:—

Srivilliputtur (72), Palamcottah (70) Saharanpur (65), Muttra (59), Hathras, Hardwar Union Khurja and Tinnevelly 50 each.

The high rate of mortality in Srivilliputtur, Tinnevelly and Palamottah was mainly due to Cholera and "other causes"; in Saharanpur, Mutta Hathras, Hardwar Union and Khurja due to fevers, disentery and diarrohea and respiratory diseases.

In 153 twns there was 95 deaths from cholera, 13 from smallpox and 6 from plague. Of the deaths from cholera, Palamcottah recorded 48 Srivilliputtur 12 and Tinnevelly 9. Of the deaths from small-pox Trichinopoly recorded 3, Chapra and Delhi 2 each and Bankura, Erode, Tellicherry and Amritsar 1 each; whilst 6 deaths from plague were registered in Moulmein 4 and Sholapur 2.—United Press.

Moderate Trade Buying In Cotton

Nothing Officially Decided About Release Of Loan Cotton

Buyers Cautious Awaiting Developments

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. Oscar Johnson stated that no loan cotton will be released before 1st Jan. and up-to-date only general unofficial communications had passed between C. C. C. officials and he had no idea as to what programme may be adopted.

The New York cotton futures market was steady on Friday with moderate trade buying and operators are awaiting developments.

The New York cotton futures market was fairly steady on Friday. The decline on Thursday undermined confidence and discouraged new buying with traders inclined to await developments. The general impression is that the recent break was due to an overbought market which created doubt as to whether cotton was worth much more than twelve cent unless a better export demand develops. The market opened steady and was inactive. Prices advanced in sympathy with wheat and on domestic and foreign trade buying but later reacted partially on long liquidation. At the opening March delivery was quoted 3 points up at 12.18 but under scattered selling prices declined one point and March was quoted 12.17 which was the lowest level for the day. Later prices advanced 9 points at 12.25 on active moderate trade buying but long liquidation checked the rise and prices eased off 5 points from the highest level. The market closed at a rise of one to seven points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 12.8.c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.60c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 6.65. The market was steady on reported denial of disposal of loan cotton early in January. Later there was some long liquidation fearing that the reaction was not yet completed which met trade calling. In the afternoon there was Bombay, American and trade buying with hedge selling and the market closed at a rise of one point to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices were 5 points down at 6.88d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close January, March and May options were quoted 5.48.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ruling was steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed 10 to 13 points up with spot cotton unchanged at 10.29 Uppers futures gained 2 to 3 points and spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 7.56d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures declined 7 to 11 points and Ashmouni contracts lost 9 to 14 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 12.25+.10 (1.44 p.m.) lowest 12.17+.02 (10-41 a.m.).

Liverpool March highest 6.70 +.02 lowest 6.63—.05

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—"Buyers caution awaiting developments in loan cotton. (Ex) New York certificated stock increases 51,809 may bring pressure to bear on March. See-saw market.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: It is now stated that nothing is officially decided regarding loan cotton releases.

Liverpool: Weakness American. Long liquidation Trade calling. Shortage of contracts. Think decline temporary.

Liverpool: Market advanced in the afternoon owing to stimulating advices from New York Our opinion is that the course of the market is uncertain owing to threatened strike of Lancashire spinners.

New York: Moderate trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 19.

December	
January	12.21
March	12.21
May	12.12
July	12.01
October	11.68
Middling Spot	12.81

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 19.

January	12.12
March	12.16
May	12.10
Middling Spot	12.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 25,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 22,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

December	6.70
January	6.68
February	6.70
March	6.70
April	6.69
May	6.69
June	6.65
July	6.63
August	6.50
September	6.—
October	6.—
November	6.35
December	6.35
Middling Spot	6.92

10-12 a.m. Quotations:—

January	6.65
March	6.67

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

F. G. F. Sakellaridis—	
October	+—
November	
January	9.73
March	9.91
May	10.07
July	10.09
August	10.09
September	10.09
F. G. F. Spot	10.36

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Broach,—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.47
Fine (Good Staple)	5.62
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.77
Oomra,—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.51
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.66
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.81
Bengal,—	
Good	4.40
Fully Good	4.50
Fine	4.62

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., December sellers £12-6-3.

Linseed, Calcutta London, c.i.f. Dec/Jan sellers £14-10-0.

Linseed, Bombay London, c.i.f Dec/Jan sellers £15-2-6.

LONDON RUBBER

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Cont. Dec/Jan sellers £14-10-0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull/Cont. Dec/Jan sellers £14-10-0.

LINSEED OIL

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 27/9.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 28/3.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 10.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 19.

T. T. London on:

New York (Closing rate) 4.91-1/16

Paris 105.13

Berlin 12.20½

Madrid, 64.00 nominal.

Amsterdam 8.96-3/4

Brussels 29.03-3/4

Milan 93.28

Berne 21.35-3/4

Prague 4.39.62.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Following a small improvement of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 222 for Broach A/M. delivery and with a limited business prices fluctuated within a range of four annas. Business was very slow.

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened quiet at a decline of 2 points and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 221/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	222 0 0
Oomra D-J	201 12 0
Oomra March	201 4 0
Bengal D-J	167 12 0
Bengal March	166 12 0

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 221 3/4; Highest 222 1/4; Lowest 221 3/4; Closing 221 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 201 1/2; Highest 201 1/2; Lowest 201 1/4; Closing 201 1/4

Oomra March Op. 201; Highest 201; Lowest 200 3/4; Closing 200 3/4.

Bengal D/J Op. 165 1/4; Highest 166 1/2; Lowest 165 1/4; Closing 165 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 164; Highest 165; Lowest 164; Closing 164 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-1-37) Rs. 6

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 14 1/2.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 19.

Dec.	2.9.00—.30
Feb.	237.80+.50
March	234.40+.80
April	229.80+.70
June	226.10+.60

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 16-17th Dec.	41,636
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936.	480,788
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	439,349
Increase	41,439

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 19

Bengal Superfine	179 82
Bengal Fine	174/76
Bengal F G	
C P 1	220/22
C P 2	210/12
Arvi	210/12
Ellichpur	209/11
Berar	208/07
Khamgaon	207/09
Mulkapur	205/06
Khandesh	202/04
Jalna/Sailu	204/06
Burwah Sanavad	207/09
1935-36 crop.	
Broach	217 22
Dhollera	207/12
Punjab/American	207 12
Punjab 289F	no stock
Cambodia	no stock
Compta/Dharwar	212-22
Westerns	212/17
Miraj	212 17
Jagadia Ankleshwar	no stock
Surat	no stock
Navsari	no stock

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 19

	Extra Sprline	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	176	173	170	167	
Punjab	176	173	170	167	
Oomra No. 3	211	208	205	202	...
C P No. 1	225	222	219	216	...
C P No. 2	216	213	210	207	...

siness was very slow.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 18-12-36	4944000	5262000
Receipts yesterday 18-12-36	26000	27000
Exports to date 18-12-36	2787000	3233000
Stock at Ports 18-12-36	2893000	2830000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-12-36	2290000	1372000
Stock at Liverpool 18-12-36	834000	628000
Visible Supply 18-12-36	6726000	6901000
Quantity in sight 18-12-36	9295000	8907000
Quantity out of sight 18-12-36	5827000	5112000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Jan. 148 May 156 at Cross Rate 4.91 5/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 222—Liverpool May 6.67, Rs. 68 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 222—New York/May 12.09 Rs. 51 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.91 5/32.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec 19

The local market opened firm in sympathy with firm foreign advices but later on prices declined on heavy realising. The tone of the market was quiet and quotations were as under:

Castorseed May—	
Opening	Rs 39 0 0
Lowest	38 9 0
Closing	38 10 0
Groundnut February—	
Opening	45 10 0
Highest	45 13 0
Closing	44 11 0
Cottonseed January—	
Opening	21 2 0
Lowest	20 9 0
Closing	20 10 0
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	22 5 0
Lowest	21 12 6
Closing	21 14 6

U. S. Wheat Crop

Production (thousands bushels.)

	1935	1934
Winter wheat	519,000	464,203
Spring wheat	107,400	159,241
		437,963
		88,430

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny to 85-1-6 1/2d. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.91 5/32. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 21 1/4d. India bought and speculators sold. The market was quietly steady but later remained idle with buyers at fixed prices but sellers were reserved. New York spot silver prices remained unchanged at 45 1/4 cent and Montreal silver futures declined 25 points, Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 13/32. In the local market business were slow with a marked absence of any important business. Professionals are quiet and fluctuations were narrow in silver. Gold market was quiet but steady with slightly better enquiry.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	35 0 9
Magsar	35 0 9
Posh	34 15 9
SILVER—	
Ready	52 9 0
Magsar	52 9 0
Posh	52 11 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 18.

Dec.	46.80—.25
March	46.90—.25
May	47.05—.25

N. Y. Silver

New York. Dec. 18

Spot Silver prices remained unchanged at 45¼ cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 19

Spot	21-3/8
Forward	21-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 19.

Gold bars fine per ounce £7/1/7

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 19

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£46 5 0
Standard copper 3 months	£46 12 6
Electrolytic copper	£51 5 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	10.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.55 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 36 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 46 8 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec 18

December	116 1/4d
March	107 5/8d.
May	106 3/8d.
July	105 1/8d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 19

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 4 0
Shipment December	3 12 0
Shipment Jan March	3 11 6
Shipment July. Sept	3 12 6
Kesar (New)	12 5 0
Saraya	11 15 0
Java Spot	F. 4.30

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 19

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	2,048	36,903
Central India	2,703	47,116
Barsi and Nagar	737	32,746
Hyderabad Gaorani	394	10,007
Berar	7,351	144,750
Central Provinces	1,322	31,576
Total Oomras	14,555	303,098
Dholera	124	3,457
N W Provinces	..	2,835
Rajputana	640	8,662
Sind-Punjab	2,379	90,357
Broach	...	2,213
Coompta and Dharwar	77	7,073
Westerns-Northerns	...	6,415
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,167
Persian	...	9
American	...	2,767
Egyptian and African	3,490	73,979
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	21,265	502,053

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	421	87,913
Japan and China	11,051	293,478
Coast Ports	...	5,334
Up-country by Rail	...	84,133
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	66,930
Total	11,471	537,848

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Our market was firm to-day with active buying in wheat in sympathy with firmness of Liverpool and Chicago advices. The undertone was good.

Linseed May	7 13 6
Wheat Jan.	5 14 0
Wheat May	5 12 0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 19

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Jan/Feb. sellers 40/10/½.

Wheat, Barletta Russo Jan/Feb. sellers 41/1½.

Wheat, South Australian, Dec. sellers 46/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

London, Dec. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8-7/8.

London Dec. 19.

Interest day to day loan ½ per cent. to ¾ per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan, ¾ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec 19

BUYER—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
Banks selling T T D D—	
	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
B C Rate T T	272 3/8
Banks selling T T	270 3/8
Banks buying T T	268 1/4
Banks selling T T	789
Banks buying T T	804
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	76 7/8
Banks selling D D	67 1/2
Banks selling D D	67 1/8
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
Banks selling D D	156 1/8
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
18th instant	4.90 1/4
19th instant	1/2
19th instant	8.93
19th instant	1/3
19th instant	1/2 13/32
18th instant	105.13
18th instant	29.03 1/4
18th instant	21.35 1-4
18th instant	12.20
18th instant	19.39 1-2
18th instant	4.19 1/16
18th instant	8.97 1/4
18th instant	93.31

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold.—

17th instant	£7-1-5 1/2
18th instant	£7-1-6 1/2
Ready	
17th instant	21 5/16
18th instant	21 1/4
Forward	
17th instant	21 1/4
18th instant	21 1/4
17th instant	45
18th instant	45
17th instant	1 p.c.
18th instant	15/16 p.c
17th instant	1 p.c.
18th instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	4 p.c
Call	1 p.c
3 Mos.	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 19.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101/8
3 per cent 1951/54	103/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/14
5 per cent 1939/44	108/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/7
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/6
4 per cent 1954/69 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	112/4
4 per cent M Deb	1954 111/8
5 per cent M Deb	1959 120/0
6 per cent M Deb	1954 132
6 per cent K P T	1956 132

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper remained steady with a moderate turnover.

Indian Sterling Loans

London Dec. 18.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	105 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	113
3 per cent 1949/52	101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 19.

Bank bills 3 months market rate, 7/8 per cent. to 15/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months market 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 19

Wheat	22,251 cwts
Linseed	697 cwts.
Gingellyseed	6,934 cwts
Poppyseed	33 cwts.
Groundnuts	32,438 cwts.
Castorseed	2,430 cwts.
Rice	5,663 cwts
Myrabollams	4,445 cwts
Cottonseed	37,605 cwts.
Gram	4,541 cwts.
Joowar	2,357 cwts.
Maize	66 cwts.
Barley	18 cwts.
Bajree	7,698 cwts.
Indian sugar	7,800 cwts.
Coal	4,437 tons.

Sudden Sharp Upturn In Share Bazar

Tata Steels Look Up: Little Flutter At The Close

BOMBAY: December 19.

It was a surprise and a little flutter at the close on the local Exchange to-day.

The market was idle throughout the day without any important business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Some month-end switching operations occupied the attention of the market. Owing to the approaching X'mas holidays general attendance was thin.

It was generally believed that the market will close mostly unchanged and a large number of operators left the floor.

But during the last ten minutes, a professional operator came out as a free buyer, which resulted in a sharp and sudden rise in Steel shares. Tata Steel Dfds. after touching Rs. 873-12 rose to Rs. 886 and the next settlement was quoted at Rs. 886, while Ordinary shares for the next settlement were placed at Rs. 129-4.

In the absence of any important business, Cotton Mill shares, Hydro-Electric issues and Cements remained fairly steady.

The tone of the market was firm with a scarcity of sellers.

With the turn of the year, it is generally believed that the optimistic feeling will be more in evidence.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

		Rs. a.
100	Ahm. Advance Rs (8)	288 12
250	Bombay Dyeing	766 4
100	Century	156 4
100	Central India (Rs. 4)	248 12
100	Colaba (nil)	137 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	96 4
200	Dawn	300 0
1	E D Sassoon (nil)	0-3-9
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	110 0
100	Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	207 8
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1600 0
100	Indore (nil)	44 0
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	81 4
100	Kohinor (Rs 8)	251 14
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	5 5 0
250	Madras United	N 11 0
1000	Morarji (nil)	N 850 0
150	Model	42 0
50	Mysore (Rs. 3)	105 0
200	New Great (nil)	170 0
100	Osmanshahi (nil)	52 0
100	Phoenix (10)	271 4
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48 0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1880 0
50	Simplex (Rs 4)	76 14
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	197 8
100	Swan (nil)	92 8
500	Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,238 12
1000	Western	680 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115 0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	35 4
500	Imperial (Rs. 50)	135 0
125-100	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	392 8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	136 12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs 3-3-4)	140 8
5	Union (As 4)	9-11-0

CEMENTS

10	Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	39 10
100	Coimbatore	192 8
70	Gwalior (Rs. 5)	142 8
160	Indian (Rs 10-8)	522 8
40	Katni Def (Rs. 63-3-9)	2345 0
100	Katni ord (Rs 10)	388 12
75	Okha (Rs 7)	305 10
10	Punjab (As 12)	29 6
100	Shahabad (Rs 13-8)	500 0
70	United (Rs 2-3-3)	162 8

INSURANCE

80-500	Empire	876 4
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	17 4
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	46 12
20	Mercantile	48 12
200	Oriental (125)	5425 0
10-50	Vulcan (As 8)	8 1

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	109 6
1000	Andhra Valley (45)	1707 8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	14 6
50	Bbay Tram (9-8)	152 8
	Suburbar	45
10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi (4)	267 8
100	Poona (4)	268 0
100	Surat (Rs 8)	208 2
100	Tata Hydro (Rs 5)	191 14
1000	Tata Power	1601 4

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	918 12
100	C Province	100 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Century (155) 155 156

Bom. Dyeing (784/6) 783 785 786

Kohinoor (251/14) 251

Central India (247/8) 248

New Great (168/12) 168 170

Simplex (76/14) 76/14

Swadeshi (196/4) 196 197/8

Bundi (39/8) 39/6 39/8

I. Cement (523/12) 523 521 522

Punjab (29/6) 29/6

Shahabad (502/8) 502 500

Andhra (1710) 1711 1707

Tata Hydro (191/14) 191

Tata Power (1598/12) 1601 1597 1596 1601

Tram. Ord (152/3) 152/8

T. Steel Dfd. (876/4) 875 877/873 880 886

T. Steel Ord. (226/8) 226/8 227 226/4 227/12 228/4

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (178) 178 177/8

Bellapur (183/2) 185 182 183 184

B Steam (280) 282 289 288

B. Burma (558/12) 558 556 559

100	Gujarat	94 0
	Ahon	102 0
	Bijnoria Jumner	99 0
00	Sara Sirajgunje	102 4
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	777 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	42 0
30	Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	836 4
75	Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	238 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	255 0
	(Rs. 10 plus 2)	154 6
200	Bom Safe Dep	832 8
250	Bby Steam (Rs. 15)	265 12
100	Bombay Burma	559 0
0	Bombay Burma Corpn (Rs. 4)	183 2
3sh.	Br B. Petrol (nil)	5 10
50	B Telephone (123) 1/8d	114 4
0	Burma Corp.	10-2-6
100	I Bleaching (Rs 4)	137 8
50	India Invest Trust	52 0
100	I Radio dfd. (12)	550 0
100	I Radio ord (15)	522 8
100	Port Canning (Rs 25)	506 4
15	Scindia (Re 1)	21 6
30	Premier Const (Rs. 1-12)	90 8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	18 2

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1575 0
	p.c Steam	315 0
100	Gujarat	94 0
	Ahon	102 0
	Bijnoria Jumner	99 0
00	Sara Sirajgunje	102 4
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	777 8

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co. can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1936

JUPITER
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J4

Offices No Bait For Congressmen

Self-Seekers Should Drop Out Before Nomination, Says Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

TRICHINOPOLY, (By Mail.)

"Whatever might be the justification for individuals to take personal decisions and attitude, the harm done was great. The Working Committee is still suffering from the evil effects inflicted on it by the Trichy incident."

Said Sardar Vallabhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, who arrived here on Wednesday last addressing a mass meeting at the Municipal Public Hall, referring to the unfortunate "Rajan Incident" that led to the retirement of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar from active Congess politics.

"But for your indiscipline, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, than whom there could be no greater and abler person to represent the South in the Congress should have been the President of the Indian National Congress this year. If you had realised the evil effects of your action, you must set your house in order. It is easy to fight the opponents, but difficult to fight friends. Dr. Rajan is a staunch worker but the Congress organisation cannot function effective by if prominent members defy the orders of that organisation."

Continuing the Sardar said: "If Sjt. Rajagopalachari had not resigned then many others would also rebel against the Congress, using the Rajan incident as a precedent, and it would be impossible for Rajaji to carry on the work. Dr. Rajan was a great friend of all but friendship should not come in the way of discharge of public duty. The incident has caused a sort of indiscipline in many places and has been exploited by our enemies." Sardar Patel appealed for an atmosphere of unity, and well-disciplined harmony which conduced to the healthy development of public life.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

Referring to the elections, Sardar Patel asked the people not to worry themselves about controversial issues and said: "If Congress found that office-acceptance would help the cause of Indian freedom, it would not hesitate to accept it. But, if it was harmful the Congress would reject and there was enough time to consider it."

Uttering a warning to Congress candidates Sardar Patel said:—"If any of the Congress candidates joined us in the expectation that Congress will accept office, I must tell them that they should drop out and there is time yet to do it as dates for nomination have not been fixed in Madras."

He exhorted the voters of Trichy to give the same lead as in the last Assembly elections by returning all Congress candidates and concluded saying: "To vote for Congress is to vote for freedom; to vote against Congress is to vote for slavery."—United Press.

British M.P.s in Spain meet General Kleber (centre) Commander of Madrid International Force.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin facing a battery of cameras as he left No. 10 Downing Street, to make a Statement in the House of Commons on the subject of ex-King Edward's Marriage.

JOG RENOUNCES JUBILEE MEDAL

Stands on Congress Ticket To Contest for Kambli's Seat

DHARWAR: Dec. 19.

Mr. Jog, a sitting member of the Bombay Council, has renounced his Silver Jubilee Medal in order to contest the ensuing elections to the Bombay Assembly on Congress ticket. He is standing from Dharwar North Constituency as a rival candidate to Dewan Bahadur S. T Kambli, Education Minister.

Mr Jog has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bombay: "I hereby send back the Silver Jubilee Medal awarded to me at the last Silver Jubilee of H's late Majesty the King Emperor George V as I am adopted and standing as a Congress candidate for the Bombay Legislative Assembly at the coming election.

"You will please, therefore, send the Medal to the proper authorities".—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN AT HELM

Ahmedabad Civic Leaaership

AHMEDABAD, December 19.

At a meeting of the new Municipal Board Mr. Manilal Shah, a Congress member, has been elected as President of the Board and Mr. Balvantrai Thakore, also a Congress member, has been re-elected as Vice-President.

The nominated members and the members of the People's Party did not vote.—United Press.

Gaya Dt. Board And Jawaharlal

PATNA, December 19.

It is understood that the Chairman of the Gaya District Board has refused to convene a meeting wherein some members wanted to move a resolution for presentation of an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to the district.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN v. CIVILIAN

Judges Disagree Over Question Of Awarding Damages

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Sir Gilbert Stone, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Niyogi of the Nagpur High Court in the sensational "Finger Print" case filed by Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee against Mr. Seaman, I.C.S., and Mr. Pendharkar, Magistrate, claiming damages of Rs. 1,00 000 for the alleged wrongful use of force while Mr. Shukla was suffering imprisonment in Seoni Jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930.

Mr. Justice Niyogi expressed the opinion that the officers concerned did not act in good faith and were in consequence unprotected by section 9 of the Prisoners' Identification Act. He therefore awarded Rs. 5 as damages.

The Chief Justice, however, differed and was of the opinion that they were protected and that the claim was liable to be dismissed.

In view of the difference between Their Lordships the case has been referred to a third judge, Mr. Justice Bose.—United Press.

Ex-Minister Denies Press Report

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 19.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mr. Khaparde, Education Minister, has emphatically denied his candidature for election to the C P. Assembly on the Congress ticket and stated that he will stand from the Nagpur University constituency independently.—United Press.

Our Cairo Letter

Trouble In Yemen And Morocco

EGYPTIAN 'MAHMAL' TO THE HOLY CITY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

The situation in Yemen continues to be very grave. Many Arabs have also been arrested. It will be recalled here that the two sons of the Imam of Yemen were arrested and now the whole Yemen seems to be divided into two hostile groups. The Crown Prince, Ahmed Saiful Islam, who recently declared frankly that he is an admirer of Sgr. Mussoloni and expressed his desire to proceed to Addis Abbaba as the official guest of Italy, is now entirely opposed to the views of Syed Abdullah Wazir, the Commander-in-Chief of the Yemen forces who is reported of starting an agitation all over Yemen against the Crown Prince. The affairs in the interior are also very serious.

Further developments are awaited.

STRIKE IN MOROCCO.

According to a letter from a prominent Arab leader of Morocco to Dr. Abdur Hameed Sayed of Cairo, a Conference of all Arabs in Morocco was held with all the Arab leaders to discuss the present situation there. A resolution was also passed which demanding the freedom of the country on the same lines as those granted to Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. By another resolution the Conference also demanded political amnesty in Morocco. But before the conference was dissolved, the Police authorities arrived and arrested most of the Arab leaders. Great agitation is being carried on all over Morocco against the action of the authorities. All business in Morocco is at a stand still. All factories or working houses are idle.

THE MAHMAL.

As a result of the agreement between the two Governments of Egypt and Hedjaz about the few terms of a previous agreement which were not discussed the question of sending 'Mahmal" to the Holy City of Mecca has been settled.

Preparations being made in Egypt to send the Mahmal which has been deferred for some years, this year.

The full report of the agreement now reached is officially published. As soon as the vessel from Egypt carrying the Mahmal reaches the port of Jeddah the representative of the Government of Hedjaz will receive the Egyptian Commander of the Haj otherwise known as Amir Ul-Haj, and express the appreciation of H. M. King Ibn Saud and invite them to the City. On landing into the city an official reception with military honours will be given to the Amir Ul-Haj. Later, the representative of Ibn Saud will accompany Amir Ul-Haj and they will both lead the camel carrying the sacred covers for the Kabah placed and profusely decorated on its back in the fashion of a bier. The other cases conveying the minor coverings will be also carried with great pomp.

KING FAROUQ'S LETTER

The Egyptian Amir Ul-Haj will enter the Holy City of Mecca before the cases containing the coverings arrive. As these are the presentations of H. M. King Farouq of Egypt a letter written by his own hand will be handed over to H. M. Ibn Saud. And this will be read accompanied by all religious ceremony. After this the Amir Ul-Haj will return to accompany the sacred coverings upto the doors of the Holy Mosque in the City of Mecca. Another official reception will be given to these sacred coverings at the doors of the Holy Mosque and the Amir Ul-Haj will personally hand over the cases of coverings to the representative of H. M. Ibn Saud. This will be followed by speeches by the Amir Ul-Haj and the representative. As soon as the Haj ceremony is completed Amir Ul-Haj will request H. M. Ibn Saud for permission to return to Egypt. On this occasion H. M. Ibn Saud will give the letter from his own hand to the Amir Ul-Haj to be taken to H. M. King Farouq of Egypt.

TOURIST PROPAGANDA.

The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture of Egypt, has sent a note to the Minister of Finance for the sanction of £30 000 for making tourist propaganda in New York. For this purpose a novel advertisement campaign has been started which will include the erection of a huge advertisement board in a prominent square in the City of New York. The Egyptian Government have granted further an additional amount of £40,0.0 for tourist propaganda. It will be recalled that recently the Government granted a sum of £50,000 for tourist propaganda to Messrs. Thomas Cooks and £30,000 for the same purpose in America.

A request for the grant of concession to a foreign company and a loan of £1 lakh towards carrying on agriculturl research in Trans-Jordania has been made in the course of a memorandum to the Emir of Trans-Jordania, by the Chief of the Trans-Jordania Council.

A new big Jew company has been organised and established in America for the purpose of developing the trade of Palestine products there. This American office will maintain connections with the branches in the cities of Haifa Jaffa and Tel-Aviv and the head office at Jerusalem.

The Police authorities of Egypt are wanting an Italian, who is reported to be absconding.

More than 200 cases have till now been reported about the man in question, for cheating his clients.

The allegations are that the Italian received jewels and other articles of value on which he lent money for interest at his shop which he has been conducting for some time past. After creating some confidence the man is shot to be found.

SECTION 144 IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, December 19.

Following the failure to arrive at a settlement between the strikers and the management, Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Company and fearing a breach of the peace the District Magistrate of Cawnpore has extended Section 144 Cr. P.C. to the whole City for a period of two months. The order says that in a procession by the strikers in Cawnpore Red Flags have been displayed and slogans advocating revolution have been shouted to the disturbance of ordinary trade and terror of peaceful citizens.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

DONAVAN GETS IMPATIENT---
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THAT GUY, WADE? I'VE BEEN WAITIN' AN HOUR--MAYBE I BETTER TRY TO GET HIM ON THE PHONE AGAIN—
11-19
THIS IS DONAVAN, OF SCOTLAND YARD— I CALLED AN HOUR AGO--
SCOTLAND YARD! MR. WELLS SAID IT WAS A REPORTER!
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
CAN'T YOU HEAR ME? I'VE TOLD YOU FIVE TIMES--HIS NAME IS WELLS---HELLO!--HELLO!
LYMAN ANDERSON
WELLS--I WAS TALKIN' TO HIM AND DIDN'T KNOW IT! HEY, YOU--TAKE ME TO THE AIRPORT-FAST!

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